

The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. XVI—No. 3.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1895.

TERMS, { \$2 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

SOME EXPERIENCES AS AN ALL-ROUND PRINTER.

BY LEROY ARMSTRONG.



LD John Harper used to say the most expensive thing in the jobroom was a man's time; and wherever he could save that time by the purchase of material, he did it. And I guess he saved money by the saving of time. I thought of that many times, and ruminated on it, when I struck the jobroom of a Connecticut city along early in the year. The first job that came in was a blank form with a whole lot of rule and leader work. I managed to piece out the vertical lines with brass rule of all the different thicknesses, but the leaders puzzled me. There was only about half enough leaders of all kinds in the shop, and so I had to arrange a sort of division in which dotted rule could be utilized in a manner which appeared to be intentional, and in no wise compelled by the absence of material. The old argument that bad workmen quarrel with their tools did not apply in my case—I took the greatest pains to build up imposing effects out of impossible materials. But even at the small wages current in the Nutmeg State, the proprietor must have lost money on the job.

There were no ornaments, except those that a printer hard pushed will make of corner pieces in the border, or colons and hyphens, and that sort of thing, and I particularly liked the effect of these dashes at the end of a side line in display—the dashes that begin sharp as a blade, and run broad to about a nonpareil or a brevier width. And as I had none, I took a piece of brass column rule and filed it carefully till it seemed about right. It went into the job, and while I wasn't very proud of it, I thought it would do, till the devil of the newsroom came in, looked at a sheet fresh from the press, and remarked: "What's that working up?"

I looked at the sheet in his hand, and he was pointing at my ornament. So I lifted the form, and run the rest without any dash to relieve the line.

One poster job came in, for a picnic committee, and every font of wood letter was like the wooden quoins that Hargitt used to lock up with.

"There are just two sizes, by thunder!" growled the ancient Hargitt. "And one is too large, and the other is too small."

The committee wanted "Grand," "Rhode Island" and "Clam Bake" all very strong. And I had a time. But by taking the first and last letters of "Rhode Island" from a forty-pica wood letter, "Grand" from a ten-line black gothic extended, I had room for a twenty-pica letter in the rest of "Rhode Island," and "Clam Bake" two-thirds of a line below. "Grand" was sunk to the level of the top of the first and last letter of the main line, and "Clam Bake" was only saved from running into the same type by a heavy rule above it.

The committee was delighted, which satisfied me the whole thing must appear very like a bungle to a printer.

I had known a good many public men in the past, having worked in all departments of western offices, and when the proprietor discovered that, he told me to write him some editorials whenever the spirit moved me. And I did. It was a joint-stock concern that owned the office, the editor holding barely a half interest—and working very shrewdly for a control.

One time the taste and smell of the hydrant water moved me to a roast of the water company, but I did not see the paragraph in print, and the editor explained to me that the president of the water company owned one share in the paper. And I assured him then that the water of his town cheered my palate as the nectar of the

gods, and that the aroma from it was better than the breezes from Araby the blest.

The power was furnished by a river that got low as the summer advanced, and when they printed the paper I had to stop the job press and wait for an added vigor in the stream. One day, when the water had sunk to a perfectly discouraging stage, the editor waded in and built a sort of dam that rose nearly to the surface, and so gave us a greater head. It was one of the funny things during my stay at the place—that earnest man standing in about two feet of water, receiving rocks, pieces of

gentleman came up with an order for a job that staggered me. He wanted a card about ten by twelve inches, he explained, very black, giving the dates of the birth and death of his mother-in-law, and concluding with five verses of poetry, commemorative of her virtues.

I got his dimensions and ideas as to the appearance of the thing, and then asked where was the copy for the poetry?

"Why, write it," says he.

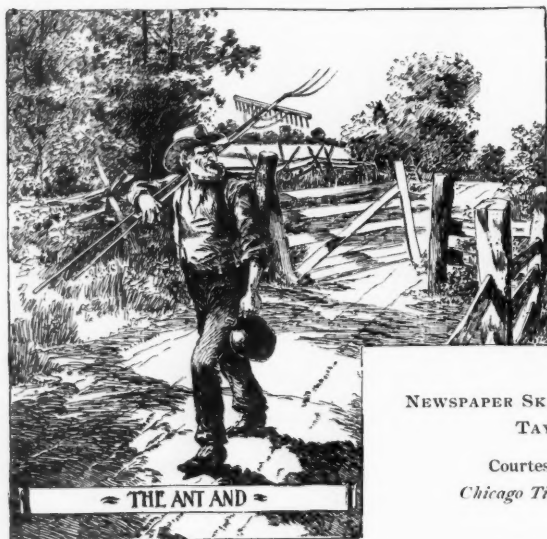
I tried to explain that he couldn't order poetry as he would an ax handle or a piece of steak, but he declared it was a funny thing if the office could not fill an order of that kind.

"What are you here for?" he demanded, rather more angry than a man should be when he goes to put his grief in print.

"Well," said I, "when I write poetry to a woman, you can bet your remaining relatives she will be a live woman, and certainly not a dead one that I never knew."

When I left the office that job was still hanging on the hook.

The editorial burdens



NEWSPAPER SKETCH BY HORACE TAYLOR.

Courtesy of the
Chicago Times-Herald.



disused boiler and timber from a burned building, and kicking them about into such positions as would raise the general level of his motive power.

He was a study in himself. With little education, and no knowledge of the printing business, he had purchased a share or two in a worthless concern, and was slowly acquiring a controlling interest, at the same time making an excellent paper. He asked me one time what was the real, actual meaning of hyperbole; and I thought he was making covert attack on my editorial style till he declared on another occasion that Tahiti was a country in South America, and would not give up till his own gazetteer confuted him.

I admire that sort of a man. With less equipment in the matter of information than half his subscribers and less money than half his advertisers, he was making a better success of his business than most of them were of theirs, and even better than a trained and wealthy newspaper man had made of the printing office. I expect to hear later that Connecticut has made a great man of him; and I shall never believe he has received any more than he deserves.

One day I dropped into verse, much in the manner of the admired Mr. Wegg, and roasted a street car company for a flagrant violation of charter rights. And it wasn't three days till a bereaved

grew as the season advanced, and as the jobwork held up pretty well the editor and I would come down after supper and mold thought till 9 o'clock, after which we would go up to the town pump and treat

each other. Sometimes I made curious blunders in the jobroom. One day I had a note-head to print in brown ink. There was none, and there was but a "skim" of red in the bottom of an old can. I hunted about the place for a day or two at odd times, and at last found a can marked "half-pound Chinese carmine," with a sample of the red running down in dried streaks on the sides.

"Eureka!" said I, and spread a quantity of black on a pane of glass. Then I stripped the skin from the carmine, and looked at it. It was very thin, and it lacked that rare perfume of the genuine article. But it was very red, and I thought long absence from the trade had dulled my memory

somewhat, so I ladled out a quantity, and mixed it to the required shade. I put it on the press, and not a line would the type reveal, though the back of my paper showed a dangerously heavy impression.

Later in the day I learned that Chinese carmine was carriage paint in an old ink can, and was reserved for staining glue that was to be used in "blocking." That cost me a basket of peaches; and as it was at the beginning of the season I think I paid all the joke was worth.

One time a gentleman in an adjoining town, where we had quite a clientage, had the bad taste to die late of a Saturday, and his friends arranged to have a great funeral on Sunday. We had to go down and print badges for two or three societies to



which he had belonged, and as it was Sunday, and we wanted to get through in a hurry, the belt on the job press broke, and we had to lace it together again. The editor stood up on a stool and made one of the most secure jobs of mending it has ever been my good fortune to see. And when he was done we discovered the belt was around only one pulley, and we had to take it all out again. By the time we had completed the printing I was extremely sorry the man had died.

One time the methodist minister was to deliver a sermon "roasting" the street car company for maintaining a park where people were entertained on Sunday. The announcement brewed a profound sensation. I was to report the sermon and write the editorial comment; and I was to keep the paper solid with both sides to the controversy. But the pastor was as wise as he was brave, and his sermon was its own publication and comment.

There were, indeed, a good many pleasant things in connection with my experiences, though the one most gratifying to me was the fact that a man does not readily forget his trade; and that in a time of temporary embarrassment the "job man" is always independent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PUNCTUATION—THE COMMA.

NO. II.—BY F. HORACE TEALL.

MULTIPLICITY of rules is probably responsible for much bad punctuation, since most of those who have written on the subject give a larger number of rules than any student can master, especially when distinctions are not made clearly. Gould Brown gives seventeen rules for the use or non-use of the comma, and fourteen exceptions, which really amount to so many more rules. John Wilson gives nineteen rules, and violates probably every one of them in his own practice. G. P. Quackenbos gives twenty rules, and violates most of them, particularly, like Brown and Wilson, in using too many commas. Quackenbos concludes his treatise on the comma with five "cautions," the last of which is: "When you are in doubt as to the propriety of inserting commas, omit them; it is better to have too few than too many." This is a dangerous direction, because it is too general; in some circumstances of expression the comma must be used, if propriety is observed, and in some it must be omitted.

Gould Brown prefaces his rules for the use of commas with a paragraph that nearly covers the

NEWSPAPER SKETCH BY HORACE

TAYLOR.

Courtesy of the
Chicago Times-Herald.



whole ground, as follows: "The comma is used to separate those parts of a sentence, which are so nearly connected in sense, as to be only one degree removed from that close connection which admits no point." Two commas are here used in direct violation of the rule, as the connection is as close in each instance as it can be anywhere. Quackenbos's first "caution" is a good one: "Do not suppose that a sentence, simply because it is long, must contain a comma. Unbroken connection between the parts of a sentence, no matter how long it may be, precludes the use of this point. Thus: 'It is hard for those who pride themselves on the greatness of man to believe that those mighty cities which were

once the wonder and admiration of the ancient world could so entirely have disappeared that their position is now a subject of discussion among scholars and antiquaries.'” He forgets this caution in writing the next one: “Do not insert a comma between a grammatical subject and its verb, when one immediately follows the other.” It is impossible to find a truer instance of unbroken connection than that of the words here separated by a comma.

Conflict between rules and practice is found in every work on punctuation known to the writer, and it seems to arise in each instance from an effort to particularize each and every possible class of

collection of compounds with his preface on the method of such combination in English will be found useful by those who desire to avoid the use of any forms which have not previously been hit upon.” Probably no one will question the fact that this would be clearer with two commas inserted, and it does not seem possible that any objection could be made to their insertion, even if it be held that they would not make it clearer. Carelessness would seem to be the true explanation of their omission.

The New York *Sun* contained the following example of omission of commas, in a construction differing from that of the above quotation, but



Plate by Grand Rapids Eng. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WASH-DAY IN THE SOUTH.

Photo by Russell Bros., Anniston, Ala.

expression under a special rule. No one has ever succeeded in making a system of rules clear enough to work as an effectual guide in every possible case of doubt, and probably it cannot be done. On the contrary, it seems that one rule for the use of the comma should be sufficient, and the effort here will be to formulate one and explain how it may be made to answer all questions as to use or omission of commas. As this constitutes a radical innovation in the method of treating the subject, a few quotations may be given as typifying the grounds upon which the rule is based, in addition to those already given above.

One of the best bits of print to serve as an example of ignorant omission of commas is the following, from the New York *Tribune*: “Mr. Teall’s

showing the plainest possible occasion for using commas: “As he was a man of regular habits his friends were at a loss to account for his absence from home and fears of foul play were entertained.” Well might the foreman of that composing-room do just what he did some years ago, when he made a few rules, the last of which was, “Once in a while use a comma.” But the sentence was not only set without a comma; it was printed so, and probably the proofreader read it and did not mark any punctuation. It is just possible that it was printed without correcting the type, and that the proofreader was not so ignorant as the remark above implies. This would be a charitable supposition, and seems to be the only way to account for the following, from the same paper: “Mr. Rice’s

only near relatives are: William B. Rice, an uncle of No. 7 West Sixteenth street; Elizabeth H. Guild, an aunt of Boston and two aunts, Mrs. Bamuelos and Mrs. Sartiges who are in Europe." It passes understanding, and would be almost beyond belief without ocular evidence, that any compositor could set type in such a way as to say that William B. Rice is an uncle of No. 7 West Sixteenth street, and that Elizabeth Guild is an aunt of Boston and two aunts; but that is exactly what was printed.

Even the compositor is not the first person who was culpable in the production of these abominably punctuated or non-punctuated sentences. The writer is properly best entitled to censure. Probably the manuscript in each instance was closely followed by the compositor. It should be simply impossible for any one to write such sentences without proper punctuation. Writers may well take warning, and learn to punctuate their writing. One of the most unfortunate fallacies of judgment is that which makes possible such bad punctuation in print, namely, the assumption that the printers will punctuate properly, whether their copy is right or not. Both printers and writers need to learn much more than they commonly know about punctuation.

It should be impossible for any educated person to write Gould Brown's general rule, quoted above, in any way but this: "The comma is used to separate those parts of a sentence which are so nearly connected in sense as to be only one degree

It should be impossible to write the *Sun's* other sentence without punctuating it as follows: "Mr. Rice's only near relatives are William B. Rice, an uncle, of No. 7 West Sixteenth street; Elizabeth H. Guild, an aunt, of Boston; and two aunts, Mrs.



UNCLE TOM.

Bamuelos and Mrs. Sartiges, who are in Europe." This introduces a semicolon where most people use a comma, but it will not be hard to give a good reason for its use on the proper occasion, in a future article. Each comma in the quoted sentence is inserted in accordance with evident though unwritten "laws of thought," and each is a plain indicator of one rule that will apply in every instance where a comma should be used, even to the pointing of periods in large numbers written in figures.

RULE.—Insert a comma after each slightest disjuncture in the grammatical construction of a clause or sentence, but not where there is no such disjuncture.

Of course this rule is very indefinite, as any sweeping rule must be. It is only because there are so many circumstances of detail, differing, however, merely in the nature of the words grouped, that so many rules have been made. This one gives the real occasion for the use of a comma in every instance, from the mere separation of two clauses in one sentence, each of which might be made into a complete sentence, to those cases that are commonly classed under a rule directing the use of a comma every time that a certain word is used. All the numerous matters of detail are well worthy of explanation, and this writing is incomplete without such amplifying. The details are to be considered in a future article, but as examples under our general rule, and not as the basis of a series of rules.



A SLIGHT FLURRY IN WOOL.

removed from that close connection which admits no point."

It should be impossible to write the first sentence quoted from the New York *Sun* any way but thus: "As he was a man of regular habits, his friends were at a loss to account for his absence from home, and fears of foul play were entertained."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ILLITERATE CUSTOMER.

BY R. COUPLAND HARDING.

IT is the minor worries of business that in the aggregate constitute the greatest tax, not only on time and patience, but on the reserve and physical force which is the most essential portion of one's stock-in-trade. A serious emergency—an unforeseen heavy loss—these are contingencies which can be faced boldly, and half their terrors disappear. But the small leakages, the occasional inadvertencies which lead to waste of labor, time



THE PERISHABLE FREIGHT.
Drawn by A. R. Windust, Chicago.

or money, and, most of all, the inveterate "crankiness" of one class of customers and small meannesses of another—these are the irritations which lead to premature gray hairs. The mean customer, I suppose, afflicts all trades. He lives, let us say, in the country. He brings a job—his first and only one—hinting of extensive orders to follow should this one prove satisfactory. He is careful to obtain your lowest quotation. He gains two or three small advantages in the way of extra corrections or special stock—"which will make no difference," though he knows full well it does. He contrives to find some fault when the work is done, keeps you waiting an unconscionable time for your money, and at last sends his check—a liberal discount coolly deducted, and you lose another shilling

in bank exchange. This customer is generally disgustingly rich—and it is partly by such little dishonest economies that he has become so. You find he has got his job at bare cost, and you grudge the discount and exchange filched from you. The abstraction of these few shillings annoys you more than a much bigger loss by the failure of a customer who has been unfortunate in business. The mean customer no doubt victimizes all traders with fine impartiality; but I think that the printer is afflicted by special foes, from which his fellow-traders are exempt.

Not the least dreadful of these is the illiterate customer. Generally speaking, he is well off. Uneducated though he may be, he has certain valuable business qualities, and knows well how to exploit men of better training and greater abilities. "A self-made man, sir," he fully believes in his own omniscience and infallibility. An excellent type of the species was the celebrated chairman of the school committee who was astonished that "Daniel Webster" should have so blundered in his dictionary as to have "massacre" instead of "massacree." Beware of this customer. He is always dangerous.

Long years ago, a laboring man who used to write fierce political letters to the press came into the office where I was apprentice with a manuscript in his hand. "You'll put the spellin' right, if you please," he said. "I was in such a passion when I wrote it that I couldn't attend to the spellin'." Evidently he had not written in the calm judicial spirit which is suited to the consideration of grave public issues. He was, however, conscious of his deficiencies. Sometimes I have had a job, the copy of which has suggested the idea that the writer, like old Peter, must have been "in a passion" when he wrote it. To make it presentable is a difficult task and always a thankless one.

I suppose every printer could give painful personal experiences in illustration. A new proof-reader in a good-sized office had placed before him a dozen or so of labels in all of which occurred the words "Ærated Waters." He saw that the copy contained the same error, but knowing that the blunder is one of which compositors are often guilty, he marked the correction, which was made. The overseer, looking through the revise, struck out the corrected letters and marked in the diphthong again. The reader justified his correction. "I know the spelling is wrong," said the overseer, "but it's going to be printed that way, all the same. We had to reëngrave a copper plate for that firm a year ago because we made that identical correction."

Once, on my return after a few days' absence in the country, I was shown by my overseer fifty returned memorial cards. "You don't see any misspelling there, do you?" he asked. I admitted that I did not, "Sacred to the Memory of

Marion, beloved wife of Richard T. Snipe," etc. "Well," he said, "old Snipe brought in the copy and said they were to be sent round next morning without fail, and so they were. When I came to set it I found it was disgracefully spelled, and of course I attended to the orthography. Next afternoon in comes Snipe, looking very serious, and asks for his copy. 'Ah!' says he; 'I thought I never could have made such a mistake. You've spelt "Marion" with only one *r*.' 'That's the right way to spell it,' I said. 'No one ever spells it with two *r*'s.' 'She did,' says he, 'and so did her mother. One *r* indeed! It's you that don't know how to spell the name. Look here, I want my card printed jist as I writ it. You've no business to alter the spelling.' 'Then,' says I, for I was a little riled, 'perhaps you want two *r*'s in "buried" also, for I noticed that you wrote it that way!' That took him down a little, I think, but anyhow, I just printed the job over again." It is well that such work bears no imprint, for the printer is always blamed for a glaring error such as this.

When the troublesome and gratuitous labor of editing bad copy is accepted by the customer, it is always taken as a matter of course. The illiterate writer knows little and cares absolutely nothing for the trouble he gives. But if the result is in any way not quite to his taste, he will turn and rend you. I had once a quarto circular to print from manuscript, and gave a quotation based upon the general style of the job and amount of matter. The compositor who took it up found it impossible to punctuate the work. The sentences were long and entangled, and there was not one correctly constructed. In no case was the same idea continued throughout, and singulars and plurals were freely interchanged. I am not sure that he said his esteemed customers would be cut up in convenient lengths and sold at lowest rates, or whether the orders with which he was favored would be so treated, but he had bungled the whole thing in some such fashion. Had it been printed in anything like the form he had drafted it, he would have been the laughing-stock of the trade. He was a new customer of whom I knew little, save that he was in a good way of business. The proof was sent in due course, and passed, in his absence, by a clerk, the job printed and the type distributed. A week afterward the clerk came "to see the copy." The "boss" wouldn't send out the circulars—was sure his copy hadn't been followed. In knocking a sentence into shape, a useless and tautological expletive had been dropped; the writer had missed the word, and it had to go in somehow. All the corrections were coolly accepted, with this



THE FIRST FUNERAL—BY L. E. BARRIAS.
From cast in the Art Institute, Chicago.

exception. The customer refused to pay for the reprint, asserting that the printer had "no right" to alter the copy. Having passed the proof, he could have been compelled to pay; but I have not sufficient love for litigation to drag a fellow-tradesman into court for the sake of a few shillings. This happened long ago—the first job from that establishment proved to be the last, for which I was not sorry.

It is partly the illiterate man's consciousness of his own deficiencies, which he vainly tries to hide, that makes him such a difficult customer. If you print his work as it stands you injure your own reputation, and make him a life-long enemy. "I made one or two little mistakes, and you copied them. You did it a purpose." If you hint that a little correction is needed, he loses his temper and probably becomes insulting. If you take the trouble to correct his blunders, you have neither thanks nor pay for so doing, and run the risk into the bargain of having the job thrown on your hands. Beware, therefore, of the illiterate customer!



THE BATH.

Half-tone engraving by
GEORGE H. BENEDICT & CO.,
175 Clark street,
Chicago.



[Entered at the Chicago Post Office as second-class matter.]

A. H. MCQUILKIN, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY

212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

HENRY O. SHEPARD, President.

C. F. WHITMARSH, Secretary.

A. W. RATHBUN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 197 Potter Building, No. 38 Park Row.

J. CLYDE OSWALD, Manager.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1895.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the first of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Do not send checks on local banks; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to The Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings, per annum, in advance. Make foreign money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted, and no attention will be paid to postal-card requests for free samples.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers and typefounders throughout the United States and Canada.

Patrons of this journal will confer a favor by sending us the names of responsible newsdealers who do not keep it on sale.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS (Limited), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.

F. T. WIMBLE & Co., 87 Clarence street, Sydney, N. S. W.

G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany. An den-
selben sind auch alle Anfragen und Aufträge Infektion betreffend zu richten.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

WE find it again necessary to advise those who desire to avail themselves of the information furnished by the several departments of this magazine that each inquiry made of these departments must be accompanied by the inquirer's full name and address subscribed to it, and no more than one subject must be written of on each sheet of paper. It is our desire that the benefits of THE INLAND PRINTER should be given to our

readers as widely as possible, and in that regard a compliance with the above will be of much service. Address all letters for the business department to the business department, and all letters for the editor to the editorial department.

SANITARY REGULATIONS OF PRINTING OFFICES.

DESPITE the boasted progress made in the art of printing it is a matter of serious doubt if the health of employees is more solicitously cared for now than in the past. The observations of some incline to the belief that the environment of the printer of the present day, though apparently far superior, averages below the conditions which surrounded the printer of earlier days.

In this connection, a conference of proprietors and employees of printing establishments, called together by the government of Germany, was held recently in Berlin to discuss the condition of the workrooms in printing houses and typefoundries, and to agree upon sanitary orders to be issued. It is interesting to note how the conference arose. When the printers undertook their great strike in the winter of 1891-92, which ended in a failure, the workmen declared, among other things, that the printers had inscribed the nine-hour day upon their banners primarily because the sanitary condition of certain printing establishments was beyond all description. The government decided to institute an inquiry into the diseases peculiar to the trade, and the causes of deaths among the printers. They applied, for this purpose, to the local sick funds, and received from these information which was certainly far from satisfactory; one-half or even two-thirds of the employees were said to be suffering from lung diseases.

It is admitted by the employers that some small presses are set up in unhealthy rooms; on the other hand, the large newspaper presses are established on the most suitable premises which one could desire; excellent arrangements are made for light and air, and new improvements are constantly being made.

The government has drawn up sanitary regulations for the printing establishments, and the conference, which was held in the office of the home department, was to express an opinion upon them. Representatives from all large printing places were present; several delegates of the trade union were also in attendance, to consider the government scheme. On the whole, the bill met with approbation; it was drafted so as to bring the larger establishments within the requirements, leaving only the smaller concerns yet to comply with the law. This arrangement, however, did not meet with the wishes of the workmen's representatives.

What a properly constituted sanitary commission might discover to be censurable in the sanitary condition of the printing offices of America would

no doubt make very interesting reading to many employees who are suffering from physical disability. We believe that there is much to complain of in the sanitation of American printing offices, brought about not so much from indifference to the welfare of workmen, as from the crass ignorance of those in control.

NEWS AND NEWS GATHERERS.

COUNTRY newspaper editors who depend entirely upon their subscribers for the news they publish can never be expected to make an interesting sheet. If the editor cannot get out among the people and study their needs and preferences, he should engage competent assistance or sell out his business, for sooner or later the right kind of a newspaper maker will come along and scrape the ground from under his feet. After examining a number of country papers coming from a variety of states and localities, we note that the least prosperous in appearance are usually dotted with supplications to "our readers" to send in items of news. While it is a good thing to solicit news contributions, publishing the need of such aid is a poor business policy. To find out among the readers those who are in a position to gather news and make arrangements with them to give the most complete information on all matters of interest, and then rewrite or edit the matter to the best advantage is much the better way.

The editor of one bright little sheet publishes his woes in news-getting rather quaintly, but it would have been better for him to have gone out on the highways and pumped the information out of the passers-by than to depend on any such appeal to bring him returns. He says: "A country editor, as a rule, is not the man to put on the baby face and yell for sympathy; but in these piping times of peace, when not even a dog fight breaks the dull monotony of weary days, and he writes industriously against space to make five or six columns of brevier, when there is really nothing to write about and news is scarcer than snowballs in July, he is really deserving of pity. If the people of the town would assist him a little in the matter by furnishing him with items of news, he would be able to give them a much better paper, and his job would be a happier one."

POLICY FORM FOR INSURANCE POLICIES ON PRINTING OFFICES.

SOME time ago there were published in these pages suggestions on printing office insurance with which there was given a form of policy. From the Wallace Printing Company, of St. Albans, Vermont, we have received advices of the benefits of the form suggested by us, and they state that, in their opinion, the form is one that printers would do well to adapt to their use, chang-

ing it as necessary to cover the offices owned. All the Wallace Company's policies were revised after reading the form mentioned, and when the company were burned out last May they had no difficulty in having their losses adjusted. They moved into their new office in October, and are taking particular care that all their policies are written in the same manner as before. The Wallace Company are not the only firm of printers who have benefited from accepting the suggestions of this form, and agreeably to the wishes of a few of our subscribers and for the benefit of our readers generally we reprint it hereunder:

FORM OF POLICY.

- \$.....On their Printing Office and Bindery Furniture and Fixtures, Electric Motors, Printing Presses and Connections, Machinery, Machines, Shafting, Gearing, Hangers, Tools, Belting, Pulleys, Proofpresses, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, Galleys, Chases, Type, Slugs, Imposing Stones and Frames, Racks, Cabinets, Electrotypes, Stereotypes, Wood Cuts, Cutting and Stitching Machines and their Connections, Paging and Numbering Machines, Ruling Machines, Type set up, Standing Forms, Inks, Rollers, Scales and all other Machinery, Tools, Implements and Apparatus used in their business and forming a part of their Printing Office and Bindery.
- \$.....On their Stock of Merchandise, consisting chiefly of Paper, Printers' and Bookbinders' Stock and Goods, printed or in process of printing or binding, their own or held by them in trust, or on commission, or sold but not delivered from store.
- \$.....On Stationery and Stationers' Supplies, manufactured or in process of manufacture, and Material used for the same, their own or held by them in trust, or on commission, or sold but not delivered from store, or kept for sale in stock in said store building.
- \$.....On Office Furniture, Fixtures, Safe, Stationery and Printed Supplies (for own use), Show and Book Cases, Plumbing and Gas Fixtures, Office Partitions and Signs in and on Building, all while contained in.....
- Other Insurance permitted.
- Permission to use Kerosene Oil and Electric Light for lighting purposes, and to keep on hand five gallons of Benzine for cleaning type, and for doing work required during night hours, and for alterations and repairs without prejudice to this policy.
- It is a part of the consideration of this policy, and the basis upon which the rate of premium is fixed, that the assured shall maintain insurance on the property described by this policy to the extent of at least eighty (80) per cent of the actual cash value thereof, and that failing so to do, the assured shall be a co-insurer to the extent of such deficit, and to that extent shall bear his, her or their proportion of any loss; and it is expressly agreed that in case there shall be more than one item or division in the form of this policy, this clause shall apply to each and every item.
- Attach to policy No.....of the
- Insurance Co. of.....
-Agents.

"THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL."

AMONG the official class journals of America the *Typographical Journal*, representing the International Typographical Union, holds a deservedly high place in its successful attempts in collecting and publishing accurate and complete statistics concerning the printing business. Under the jurisdiction, to a certain extent, of the International Typographical Union the local organizations of the various towns and cities are in a position to furnish statistical information at a minimum of cost. In the person of Mr. W. B. Prescott the printers' organization is favored with an executive officer of uncommon ability, and there is little doubt that under his wise direction and with the loyal and cheerful support by local unions of the methods

suggested by him that the printing trade at large will be placed in possession of information which there would be no means of gaining otherwise.

In the issue of August 15, 1895, a very complete table of wages paid for both machine and hand composition in the various cities and towns of the Union was published in the *Journal*, and we understand that this index, arranged in a more convenient form, will be published at intervals hereafter.

STRIKES AND THEIR CAUSE.

STATISTICS are hardly necessary to prove satisfactorily that strikes, with rare exceptions, are detrimental to the interests of all concerned. In tabulating the causes of strikes, the reasons advanced are, as a rule, the ostensible reasons only; beneath the superficial facts will usually be found the irritating influences of the petty subordinate, whose aggressions do so much to turn employer and employe to despise each other as a class. He it is who gives all orders given him to be issued to the men under his control the most arbitrary and brutal complexion they can bear. He paves the way for the brainless orator who takes advantage of the sullen and incensed mood of his fellow workmen to pour gall yet more bitter into their hearts, precipitating action that brings ruin and disaster in its train. If employers and those they select to represent them would devote a little of their attention to the study of human nature, and imagine themselves in the same situation as those they issue orders to, labor troubles would be minimized. One large corporation has discovered that it will assist them in the conduct of their office business if their employes be registered by number. The matter has been presented to the men in such a way as to arouse their bitterest antagonism. We are steadily opposed to all forms of courting the favor of employes. A strict and uniform discipline, and the ordinary civilities of life, with his daily wage, is about all the employe asks for.

PRINTERS AND INSURANCE DISCRIMINATION.

FIRE insurance is certainly a complex study, so much so that the employing printer, as a rule, finds it almost advisable to cease protest and submit to manifest discrimination rather than to argue for his share of the privileges which other insurers receive. For instance, in the protection of inflammable substances used in the printing trade as well as in other industries, it is demanded of the printer that all volatile oils such as benzine must be stored in limited quantity in a specified and costly kind of storage can, and that every drop must be used from the familiar quart benzine can known in the hardware trade as "safe hand cans."

On the other hand, the great army of gasoline users, surely outnumbering the printer 100 to 1, are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, left

pretty much to their own devices in the use of that fluid. In the first place, there are thousands of them who are allowed to keep on hand as much as five gallons of it against the printer's one or two gallons of benzine. And this large quantity appears to be generally stored in the common battered tin cans in which the oil companies deliver it. While printers as a class are ready and willing to comply with every regulation which limits the danger of fire, they see little benefit to them when adjoining manufactories or dwellings do not come within such protective regulations.

THE RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY'S ADVERTISEMENT COMPETITION.

NEARLY one hundred and fifty designs were submitted to the judges in this competition. It is without doubt one of the most interesting and instructive contests in the line of advertisement competition that has ever been held. On the part of the contestants there has evidently been no pains or expense reserved which would add to the merit of the specimens. The letters of the judges praise the work of the printers in the most gratifying terms. One thousand copies of the completed sets will be printed, of which each of the contributors will receive a copy. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the judges' decisions and the arbitrator's award in full, together with reduced reproductions of the principal prize-winning specimens. The names of the judges and of the arbitrator are familiar to the printers of America and to advertisers at large, and the expressions of opinion from such authorities add greatly to the educational value of these collected efforts of American printers.

CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISERS' RETURNS.

ONE of the problems which those interested in advertising are prone to discuss is the comparative values of circulation with respect to quantity and of circulation with respect to quality. Among trade journals, conditions vary so widely that each interest is of necessity a law to itself in the conduct of subscriptions and advertising. It has been shown, however, that the paper which contains matters of living interest to the employer and the workman in common is the paper which is read and respected. There is a belief that papers which go directly to the purchaser only are the most valuable advertising mediums. Building on this assumption, efforts are made to influence advertisers to place contracts with publications of small circulation, sustained by subscribers as a matter of personal courtesy or to avoid persistent solicitation. If advertisers would give more consideration to the intrinsic merits of the papers they place business with, there would be fewer magazines claiming their patronage at the present day. The paper that is read is the paper for the advertiser.



A MORNING SPIN IN WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO.

DRAWN BY A. R. WINDUST.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ELECTROTYPERS' MOLDING COMPOSITION.*

BY F. J. HENRY.

ONE of the essentials to success in the making of an electrotpe is a suitable molding composition. In the early years of the art, previous to the discovery that plumbago would give the surface of nonmetallic substances a conducting property, it was not practicable to make duplicates, in the battery, of other than metallic objects, except by first applying a metallic coating; bronze powder or gold leaf was usually employed. The discovery of the availability of plumbago for the purpose was to electrotyping what Howe's invention of a needle with the eye near the point was to the sewing machine—a long step in the way of making the process of commercial value. There was yet another obstacle which limited the capabilities of the art: the lack of a suitable material for making molds. Gutta-percha was found to be good for

molds and is yet used for some kinds of work; with it the finest work may be done, but the process is slow and too expensive for ordinary use. The gum, freed from impurities, is melted and with it mixed about two ounces of raw linseed oil to each pound of gum; the mixture should be remelted several times, that the ingredients may become thoroughly mixed, then poured over the object to be duplicated. When the composition becomes hard the mold may be separated from the cut or form, coated with silver or plumbago, then placed in the battery for the deposit of copper. When a gutta-percha mold is coated with silver it is necessary to make the deposit quite thick, or the shell is liable to be injured in the operation of separating it from the mold. When coated with plumbago there is much less adhesion, but the surface of the deposit is not as fine as if made on a silvered mold.

Electrotyping, as carried on at the present time, is an American invention. Electrotyped illustrations were published in this country in 1841, and in 1843 Mr. Joseph A. Adams made

*NOTE.—The attention of the reader is directed to the department of Notes and Queries on Electrotyping and Stereotyping, conducted by Mr. Henry on another page of this issue.—EDITOR.

electrotypes of some of the cuts in "Harper's Illustrated Bible." He made molds in copper by depositing directly on the wood cuts, and from that deposit made a shell which was backed with metal and used to print from. He produced electrotypes, but the wood cuts were spoiled in the battery.

To Mr. J. W. Wilcox is due the credit of being the inventor of a method by which electrotypes could be made an article of commerce, and he was the first to make a business of electrotyping, which he carried on in Boston, Massachusetts, for several years. Mr. Wilcox was a foreman in the establishment of Mr. Daniel Davis, a manufacturer of magnetic machines, Boston. Learning something of the application of electricity to the duplicating of medals, and being encouraged by a conversation with Mr. Chapman, a celebrated wood engraver of Boston, he set about experimenting to make copper-faced stereotypes. The lack of a suitable molding composition was a serious difficulty to overcome; after trying various compositions he decided upon a mixture of rosin and beeswax as best for the purpose. This kind of a composition was used for about twenty years. Later rosin was supplanted by crude turpentine, venice turpentine and other substances. Instead of pouring the composition over the cut or other article to be duplicated, Mr. Wilcox poured it into a shallow flat pan, and when the mixture cooled to the proper temperature for the work in hand the mold was made, as at present, by making an impression of the cut or form in the wax.

It would be almost an impossibility to enumerate all the different mixtures that have found favor with their originators, nearly every electrotyper having felt certain, at some time, that his mixture, the ingredients of which were kept secret, was far superior to any other for molding. All compositions were, however, very similar, being for the most part combinations of beeswax and crude turpentine, the proportions being varied to suit individual preferences. In some instances, during warm weather, beeswax was used without any admixture; in cold weather a little turpentine was added to prevent the wax from cracking.

Owing to the scarcity of pure beeswax and its high price, many efforts were made to find an acceptable substitute; paraffine, cerecin wax and other substances were tried, but were not satisfactory. About five years ago a mineral of a bituminous nature came into the market under the name of ozokerite, which proved to be good and is now very generally used, either alone or in combination with beeswax and crude turpentine. It combines readily with the substances named, takes plumbago easily, and when used pure the shell comes off with a bright and polished surface, if the surface of the plate from which the mold was made had a polished surface. The principal drawback to

its use, without admixture, is its lack of adhesiveness, which renders it liable to peel from the molding case, and, of course, usually at the time when such action causes much trouble. The addition of wax or turpentine increases the adhesion, but shells do not have the bright surface of shells from molds made of pure ozokerite.

The price of ozokerite is 10 cents per pound, while a fair quality of beeswax costs from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Ozokerite is so cheap that there is very little temptation to adulterate it, but there are various substances that somehow get into beeswax. It does not seem possible that bees can have become so careless as to use paraffine, tallow and other cheap ingredients in the manufacture of honeycomb. Possibly their presence in wax may be due to the efforts of the beekeeper to increase the volume of his sales of wax, without proper regard for the quality of the goods.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EQUIPMENT FOR PROCESS ENGRAVING.

NO. II.—BY H. JENKINS.

GLASSWARE.

FOR measuring solutions, several graduates of a capacity of from eight to sixteen ounces each should be purchased. There should also be a large funnel for filtering the baths and several smaller ones for collodion, printing solutions, etc.

An important article is the actino-hydrometer for testing the strength of the silver bath.

Various sizes of plate glass, as required, should be provided for negative making and for turning negatives upon. For the latter purpose the glass is usually obtained of one-fourth inch in thickness, to more readily stand the pressure in the printing frame.

Vials for holding collodion, large bottles for filtering the bath into, and smaller ones for solutions are also necessities.

ROLLERS.

For inking line plates, composition rollers are used. These should be of the kind known as "hard" rollers, as they more readily take and distribute the ink. An excellent roller for this purpose can also be made from white rubber, such as is used for clothes wringers. For inking the plate after etching, a leather-covered roller is usually used.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Besides the articles described above, there are other essentials, as follows: Gas stoves, for heating and drying plates; squeegees, for smoothing down negative films—these are simply strips of white rubber fastened to a strip of wood; scales, for weighing dry chemicals; negative racks; brushes for etching—bristle for line etching, and soft for half-tone; inking slab for rolling ink upon—a smooth sheet of stone, zinc or glass will answer

the purpose; pliers, for holding plates while burning in; zinc hook, for cutting zinc plates; small camel's-hair brushes, for spotting and painting in on plates; egg beater; hammers; nails; scraping tools, for cleaning spaces on zinc; engravers' tools, for tooling plates after etching; files, for smoothing edges of metal; calipers, punches, etc.

MACHINERY FOR FINISHING.

For a well equipped shop there are several machines which are essential. Small concerns are often operated with but a small equipment of machinery, but for large establishments the outfit of machinery is in many cases an extensive affair.

The routing machine is the most important item in this department, and is used for deepening and cleaning out the spaces in zinc etchings, making a bevel around half-tones, etc. These machines can be obtained in various sizes according to the dimensions of plates to be routed.

A circular saw is also an essential piece of machinery, for sawing metal plates, blocks, etc.

The trimmer, as its name indicates, is used for trimming the edges of blocks after the plates are mounted.

The shoot board is used for a similar purpose and is generally substituted for trimmer in small shops.

The Daniel's planer is used for making mounted blocks type-high. It is an expensive machine, and for small establishments the shaving machine operated by hand can be used instead.

A drill is often of use for various purposes, and is necessary in mounting half-tone plates from the back.

The beveling machine is used for beveling the edges of plates.

The buffing machine is used for polishing metal. It is not found, as a rule, in small shops, as the metal can be polished by hand.

For taking proofs, a printing press is required, and for the engraving establishment the hand press known as the "Franklin" or "Washington" type is best.

The mounting slab is simply a smooth-surfaced block of iron upon which the cuts are placed when being blocked.

A detailed description of the above mentioned machinery is not given here, on account of the

various designs on the market, and as manufacturers are always ready to send to inquirers descriptions of all latest improvements.

THE WHIRLER.

In coating plates for half-tones with the enamel solution it is necessary, in order to obtain an even coating, that a rapid whirling motion be given while the solution is in the fluid condition on the plate.

A number of devices can be used for this purpose. A common form, sold by the supply houses, consists of a hand-wheel mounted in a horizontal position on a board and connected by means of a belt with a table similarly mounted at the other end of the board, the table being provided with clamps to fasten the plate. Upon revolving the handwheel the table is caused to revolve also, thus spreading the solution in an even coating over the plate.

A much better whirler, however, can be constructed by means of an ordinary drill stock, as follows: To the bottom of a shelf placed at a convenient height fasten the drill stock as shown in Fig. 1, A. Then at a machine shop obtain a strip of iron about three-fourths of an inch or an inch in width, one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, and twelve or fifteen inches long, and to its center have fastened a round stem. Fig. 1, B. Also have made two strips about four or five inches long with apertures cut at each end, those at one end of a size and shape to admit the ends of the other strips. Have one of the ends of each of the latter strips bent over, and a hole drilled to admit a thumbscrew, as shown in the cut, Fig. 1, C.

The long strip is fastened in the chuck of the drill by means of the stem and the two short strips are slipped over the ends, as shown in Fig. 1, C. A gas stove should be placed under the whirler to warm the plate and accelerate the drying of the coating.

The use of this whirler will be explained in a later number.

THE KIT.

Before the advent of the plateholder mentioned in a preceding paragraph, the kit was used by operators to hold the screen and sensitized plate during exposure, and is yet used by those who do not wish to incur the extra expense of the holder.

The kit is simply a rectangular frame so constructed that when placed in the plateholder of the



Photo by Zweifel.

THE DULUTH HERALD'S
"MASCOT."



THE SNOWDROP.
By Per Hasselberg.
From marble in the Art Institute,
Chicago.

camera the negative plate will occupy the position of the ground glass and the screen be held in front of it. Its construction can be readily understood by an examination of Fig. 2. A is a frame made of strips of cherry, walnut or other suitable wood,

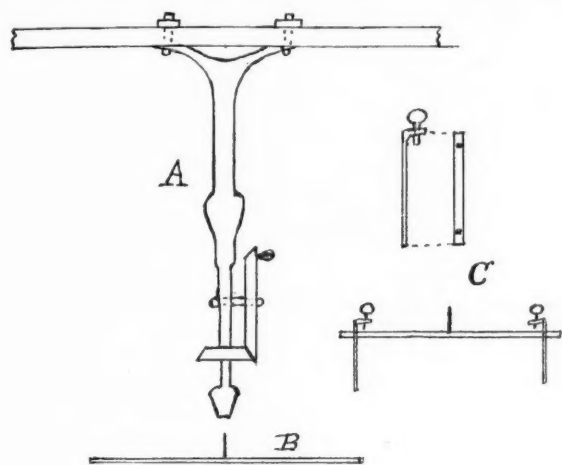


FIG. 1.

about one inch wide, one-eighth inch thick and of lengths required by the size of screen. The ends should be mortised and glued strongly together. On the opposite side of this frame is fastened a second frame of strips, one-half inch wide and one-fourth inch thick, and so placed that the inner edges of this frame will be flush with the inner edges of the other. The ends of this second frame should be fastened in a similar manner to those of

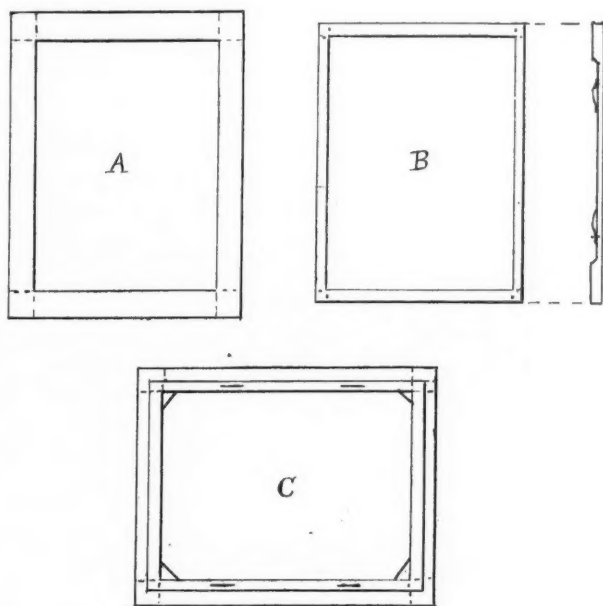


FIG. 2.

the first. To the longest sides of this second frame should be fastened springs, which may consist simply of elastic curved strips of brass or steel, the springs being fastened at one end so that they can be moved so as to allow the other end to press upon the screen when in position. These sides of the second frame should be thin in the center so that the springs will not interfere with the

slide. Across the corners of the kit between the frames of which it is composed are placed four corner pieces to separate screen and plate. These are often of silver but may also be made of wood, and should be no thicker than to prevent contact of screen and plate, and should be set into the first frame so as to be flush with the side next the second frame.

In Fig. 2, A represents the first frame; B, the second, with a view of one edge of the sides containing the springs; C, the kit complete, with corners.

The kit should be made of a size to readily admit the screen used, negative glass of the same size being used also. It should be thoroughly covered with shellac varnish, to prevent the silver destroying the wood.

The use of the kit will be explained in the chapter on half-tone negative making.

THE SCREEN PLATE.

The screen plate is, of course, absolutely necessary in half-tone negative making. The size obtained should be governed by the size of the half-tone plates which the establishment expects to make.

The description of the screen and its uses will also be given in a later chapter.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

IT is supposed that the most voluminous patent ever granted by the government up to the present month, was the one granted in January, 1890, to an inventor named Richards, covering a machine for making and printing envelopes and delivering them in packages of twenty-five. This patent required forty-five sheets of drawings to illustrate the invention; but on October 15 it was placed completely in the shade by two patents, Nos. 547,860 and 547,861, granted to James N. Paige, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut, but now of Chicago, Illinois, and containing 163 and 81 sheets of drawings, respectively. The larger patent covered a machine for setting, justifying and distributing type, and the latter a justifying machine which could be used to operate upon the type set up by the other one. The two practically covered but one complete invention, the complexity of which may be imagined from the fact that it required 244 sheets of drawings and 119 printed pages of descriptive matter to fully show the machine in detail. The government is

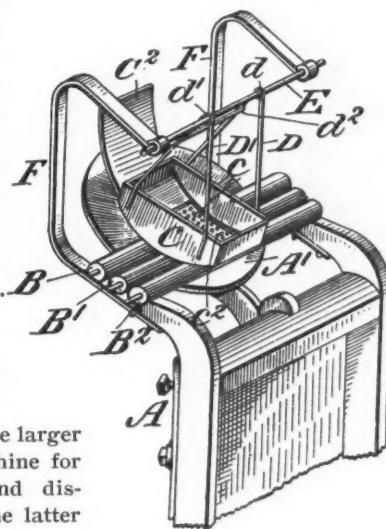


FIG. 1.

selling copies of these patents at the regulation price of 10 cents each, but it is estimated that it costs \$3.28 per copy to produce the larger patent, and \$2.73 per copy to produce the smaller one. In addition to these two patents, a third one containing thirty-one sheets of drawings was issued to Paige upon the same day, the three patents containing 448 claims.

John Gast, of Brooklyn, New York, received a patent covering a method of printing in colors, and screen therefor. His method consists in producing half-tone negatives by subjecting the first sensitized plate to an exposure through a screen ruled on one side with horizontal lines and on the other side with diagonal lines; then inverting the position of the

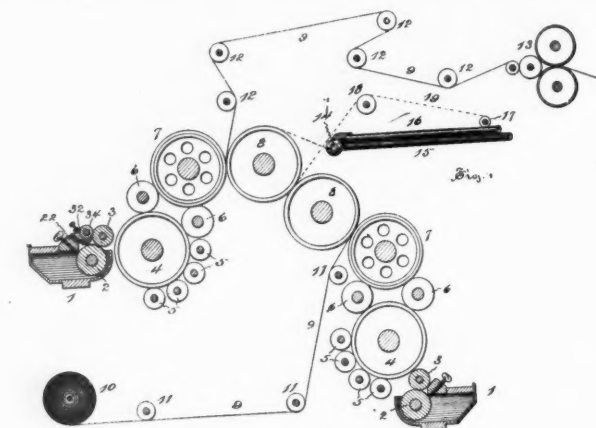


FIG. 3.

screen plate and subjecting the second negative to an exposure through the thus inverted screen; subjecting a third negative to an exposure through a stipple screen; next producing plates from the half-tone negatives and printing in primary colors from these different plates.

The ink distributor shown in Fig. 1 was patented to George W. Hunt, of Waterville, Maine. The ink fountain

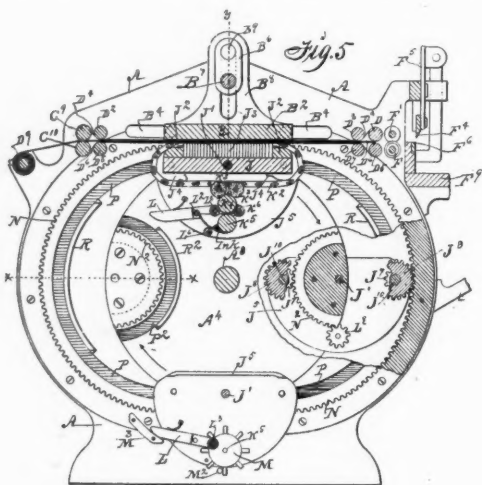


FIG. 4.

consists of a tank having a perforated bottom so suspended that the inking rollers may roll along in contact therewith. An adjustable slide regulates the quantity of ink fed. The rollers draw the ink from the tank and the supply upon the table is kept uniform.

Arthur W. Townshend, of Cape Town, Cape Colony, Africa, took out a patent in this country as well as England,

for the galley shown in Fig. 2. It consists of a metal base having one fixed rib. The other rib is adjustable by means of suitable screw-threaded rods to fit any width of column. No furniture or quoins are necessary in locking up the matter to take a proof copy.

Fig. 3 shows a diagrammatic view of the course taken by the web as it is being printed by a press invented by Frank

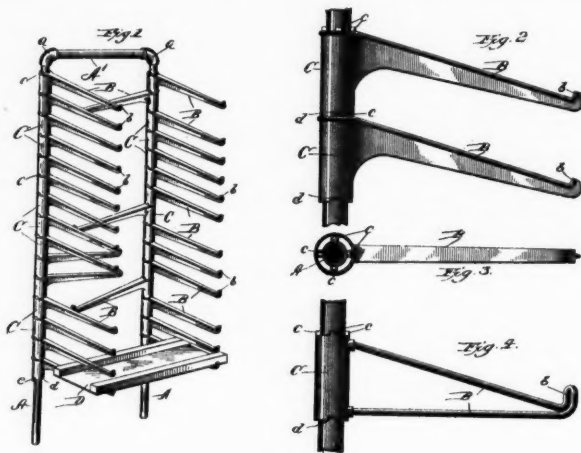


FIG. 5.

C. Stockholm, of Hartford, Connecticut. If a twelve-inch paper, for instance, is being printed and it is designed to print certain columns or parts in colors, after both webs are printed in black one web is passed over a turning and shifting device, as shown in dotted lines, and then fed back between the first and second impression cylinders but in a different place, and there it receives the imprint from the type inked with red or other color.

Semer G. Wells, of Des Moines, Iowa, has invented a printing press in which is a series of rotating flat beds carrying type forms and engaging successively with a single platen. The type beds have individual inking devices, as shown in Fig. 4, and may apply

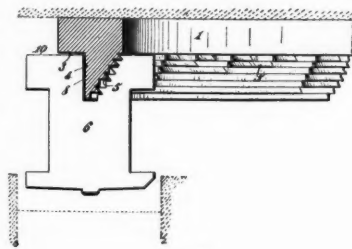


FIG. 6.

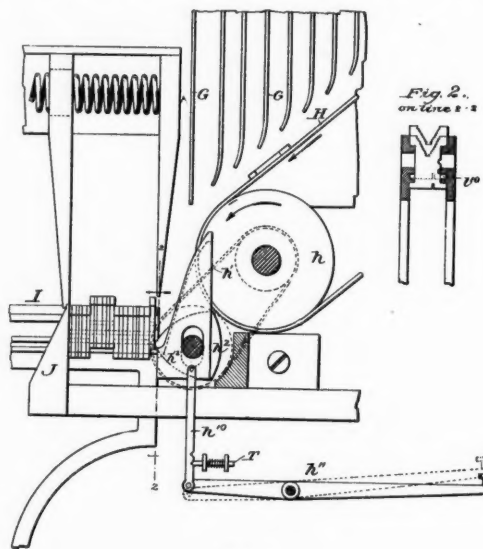


FIG. 7.

the same or different designs to the paper. If the same design is printed, the paper is fed along after each impression; but if it is desired to apply as many colors as there

are type beds, the paper remains against the platen until it has received the imprint from all the forms.

A convenient and cheaply constructed galley rack is shown in Fig. 5. It was patented by Harry B. Rouse, of Chicago, Illinois. The supporting arms can be turned into

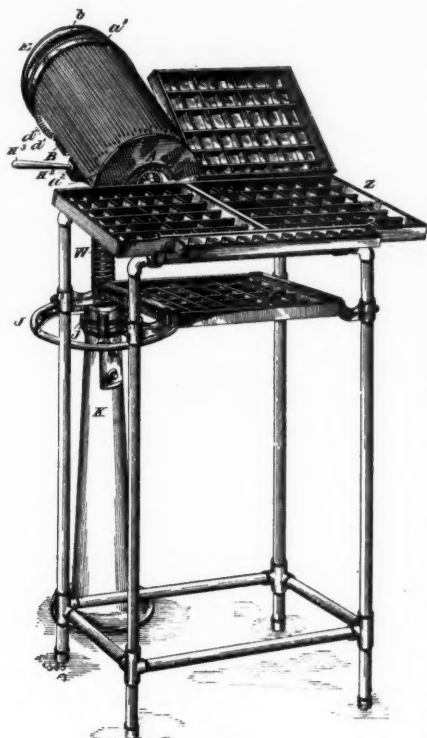


FIG. 8.

position to receive galleys or turned back out of the way when not in use. The notches and pins and the collars which surround the shafts lock them securely in either position.

Fig. 6 shows a section of type distributing rail having single type thereon, the invention of J. C. Fowler, of Washington, D. C., but assigned to the Fowler Typesetting Company, of Chicago. One side of the rail has a smooth, unbroken guiding surface, and the other a notched and tooth surface arranged at an angle. The smooth surface serves to retain the notched types in engagement with the tooth surface in order that they may drop perpendicularly when released.

Philip T. Dodge, of Washington, D. C., the president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, received two patents on improvements in the linotype machine. The one shown in Fig. 7 uses matrices which, instead of having a single character on their sides, have a variety of faces or styles of the same letter. When assembled the matrices present whichever style is desired in line for casting, suitable switches regulating the vertical position of the individual matrices in the line. It is intended to enable the operator to set up ordinary style type—"italics" or "black face" type, for instance—without correspondingly increasing the number of keys.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 1234567890
 !@#\$%&'()*+,-./:;
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIG. 9.

Fig. 8 shows a perspective view of an automatic type distributor and holder invented by Walter H. Cox, of Sioux City, Iowa. It is intended especially for "logotypes," and is used in connection with the type case described in the patent to the same party granted in April of this year.

No less than four design patents for fonts of type were granted during the month. Two of the fonts are shown in Figs. 9 and 10. The former was designed by Max Rosenow

and Juliens Schurohl of Chicago, assignors to Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, of same place, and the latter by Charles H. Beeler, Jr., of Philadelphia, assignor to the American Typefounders' Company, of Newark, New Jersey. The other design patents were granted to William P. Quentell, of Kansas City, Missouri, and to John West of Chicago, Illinois.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 TUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 1234567890

FIG. 10.

The number of patents relating to printing issued since my last letter has been so great that I can give but a brief outline of those remaining:

Typesetting machine—Clarence R. Ferguson, of Brooklyn, New York, assignor to the Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

Unleading machine for linotype matter—Frank Peterhansel, Brooklyn, New York.

Printing machine—Harry S. Banta and Edmund D. Black, Kansas City, Missouri.

Platen printing machine—Alfred Godfrey, London, England.

Newspaper wrapping machine—Daniel Wrigley, New York city, New York.

Addressing machine—same party.

Printing machine for printing from rotary flat forms—John T. Hawkins, Taunton, Massachusetts, assignor to the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company of New York.

Printing machine—Arthur J. Eddy and Alfred C. North, Chicago, Illinois.

Printing press—Edger H. Wilcomb, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Printing press—John Brooks, Plainfield, New Jersey, assignor to the Potter Printing Press Company.

PERSISTENCE IN AUTOGRAPH HUNTING.

The following letter from Wilkie Collins, in reply to a request for his autograph, was recently published in London. It shows the value of persistence in the autograph hunter, and is written in the author's best vein:

"My Dear Sir,—Once upon a time, while I was on my way to a grand breakfast in the city of New York, I was stopped in one of the squares by a well-bred young gentleman, who said he recognized me by my photographic portraits, and asked if I would give him an autograph. I said, 'Yes, but where am I to send it?' He said, 'Quite unnecessary, sir. If you don't mind, you can give it to me now.' With that he pulled an autograph book out of one pocket, a pen out of another, and an ancient 'ink horn' out of a third. 'How am I to write it?' I asked. He answered: 'You can write it on my back.' He turned around and 'gave me a back,' as if we were playing at leapfrog. I wrote him his autograph (greatly to the amusement of the public in the square), and we shook hands and parted. I quote this young gentleman's example as giving you a useful hint in the pursuit of autographs. If he had not stuck to me while he had me I might have forgotten him—just as inexcusably as I forgot you. And now here is my autograph at last.

"Very truly yours,

"14, August, 1877.

"WILKIE COLLINS."



SHIPS OF THE DESERT.

Half-tone by
BIRNBER ENGRAVING COMPANY,
195-207 S. Canal street,
Chicago.

Correspondence

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

TO REMOVE PRINTED MATTER FROM PARCHMENT.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
CORVALLIS, Ore., October 7, 1895.

To the Editor: THE INLAND PRINTER is regularly received at the printing department of our college, and in the August number I notice the query, "Can you inform us how to remove a printed line from parchment without injuring the stock," and in answer I inclose a method which I have used with success.

A printed line or portion thereof can be successfully removed by placing a test tube horizontally under the parchment, drawing the latter tightly down over the tube with thumb and fingers (the center of the tube must be directly beneath the line to be removed), and then with a sharp razor drawn diagonally across the tube and line, the parchment may be shaved off, removing the print and leaving the parchment intact. Parchment is in thin layers, which may be readily separated in the above manner by careful management of the razor, and by keeping the parchment tightly drawn down over the tube. E. F. PERNOT.

JOB LETTER—ITS USES AND ABUSES.

To the Editor: WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 5, 1895.

My experience joined with that of others who have been placed in a position to speak understandingly on the subject shows that, in the matter of the proper and tasteful composition of display type, the average compositor labors under disadvantages similar to those which may be supposed to surround the artist or sculptor debarred from the study of the history of the arts and of the works of the masters of the earlier and latter days. We can tell by very slight indications if the compositor has the feeling which comes from a sympathetic study of what constitutes beautiful and appropriate type effects. Now that the taste for simple and quaint effects in printing has developed everywhere, the imitations which appear of works of taste and judgment are both laughable and distressing. One day we admire a specimen of the modernized old Roman letter, an inscription for instance, in which the reproduction is made realistic by the use of the letter V in place of U and of I in the place of J—the letters thus substituted being of later origin, their substitution thus giving aid to the classic feeling of the design. It is with mixed feelings after this that we view an attempt by some printer to produce a similar effect with some "pretty job type," copying all the little touches of a classic style with a blundering ignorance that makes the work a parody on that which it attempts.

One of the most discouraging facts in the printing trade is that there is a large and growing minority of workmen calling themselves journeymen printers who have not served an apprenticeship to the craft, and ranging from below mediocrity down to utter incompetence. When these men go into business for themselves, as many of them do, their pernicious influence makes itself felt to the discredit of taste in printing and to sound business methods. The abject and ignorant imitation and abuse of the various styles of deco-

orative printing, made popular by the skill and taste of competent workmen, is one of the most deplorable effects. Take the case of the once popular style of rule decoration; it has been carried to an excess that has antagonized those most in favor of it. Employing printers have had their material filed and sawed and hammered, both in and out of season, so that, as one has declared, "It does not seem to be an absolute necessity that 'artist printers' should be furnished, in addition to the implements of the craft necessarily provided, an anvil, a hammer, a pair of bellows and a forge, a set of files and an assortment of pliers." This exaggerated protest shows that the wasteful compositor is the ignorant compositor. I do not wish to be understood as utterly condemning the use of twisted brass rule or other manipulation of material to obtain satisfactory effects—I know of too many instances where such means of obtaining results have proved very tasteful and effective. The danger lies in the desire to twist monstrosities out of brass rule.

The writer possesses a "kit" of these brass ornaments. They are his personal property, procured at his own expense, and manufactured on his own time, but it is rarely that he uses them.

In "Artistic Display in Advertising,"* recently published by THE INLAND PRINTER, I am compelled to admit that in my opinion the first prize was awarded to a "typographical error." How much neater, more attractive and actually typographical are the specimens submitted by Messrs. Brand and

Halliday. Mr. Applegate's specimen, in the same work, is highly commendable. To be sure there is a liberal use of

*NOTE.—"Artistic Display in Advertising" contains eighty-five specimens of an advertisement composed in as many different ways. It may be procured from the Inland Printer Company on remittance of 30 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

POSSESSORS OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE PRINTING INK WORKS IN AMERICA.

The Ault & Wiborg Company

Give the most careful attention to the requirements of the trade, and their superb equipment enables them to best . . .

SELL ON THEIR MERITS.

THE AULT & WIBORG INKS

UNEQUALED IN QUALITY.

Letterpress, Steelplate, Copperplate and Lithographers' Inks.

DRY COLORS, VARNISHES, OILS AND DRYERS, IN EVERY GRADE AND FOR EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, CHICAGO

FIRST PRIZE, FIFTY DOLLARS.

C. E. Wilson, with *Review-Herald* job department, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mr. Oliphant's choice for first place.

THE AULT & WIBORG

Sell on their Merits.

Possessing the Largest and Most Complete Printing Ink Works in America, The Ault & Wiborg Company give the most careful attention to the requirements of the trade, and their superb equipment enables them to best fill the wants of Ink Consumers in every department of the Graphic Arts.

UNEQUALED in Quality.

LETTERPRESS, STEELPLATE, COPPERPLATE and LITHOGRAPHERS' INKS, DRY COLORS, VARNISHES, OILS and DRYERS, in every grade and for every variety of work.

The Ault & Wiborg Co.,

CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Lester L. Brand, *Evening Post* composing room, New York city.

Mr. Bradley's choice for first place.

brass rule. But it is used to advantage. An inspection of the page proves that not a piece of the rule entering into its construction is destroyed. It can all be used again, and that, too, without the necessity of providing an expensive

machine for straightening it. Ornamentation is commendable, but it should not be allowed to be carried to extremes in any particular. So far as possible, the artist should confine himself to series of type in his work. The attempt to introduce a large variety of type faces into a single piece of work should be avoided. If the De Vinne is decided upon, let it appear throughout the work. "But," someone will say, "how can I do this? Some lines will not 'drive in,' while others are far too short," etc. Have we not, then, De Vinnies in origi-

nal, italic, condensed and extra condensed? One need not use original De Vinne in entirety, but *De Vinne* should be used, otherwise the work will possess an incompleteness inexcusable in the real artist—one which conflicts with the popular idea of nicety. Would you think of attending a full dress ball wearing checked trousers, blue coat, tan gloves and red cravat? Maintain the same degree of taste at your case that you would at a friend's wedding, regardless of what critics in typography may affirm, and I have no hesitancy in saying that your services will be in demand by the best class of employers. I give through this article several of my ideas concerning artistic synthesis of type. I expect severe criticism, but at the same time my work has oftener met with approval than condemnation, and my attempts to please have apparently been appreciated.

My ideas are not all original, and I therefore follow the style of others by acknowledged authorities. For years I have been a patron of America's leading typographical journal, *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and have gained much valuable knowledge concerning the "art preservative" therefrom. I consider *THE INLAND PRINTER* a necessary requisite in

every "well regulated printing office." Nevertheless I served eight years' apprenticeship before my highly esteemed INLAND was thought of. Twenty years at the case would appear to complete an apprenticeship, yet there is not a day passes in which I do not gain more extensive knowledge, in which I do not realize more fully how little I know of the art of printing. Perfection has never been attained by man, and I little anticipate being the initial *homo* in the future army of perfectos.

It would please me to exchange ideas and compare notes and criticisms with those thoroughly interested in printing.

WHIT.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE INVENTION AND EARLY HISTORY OF PRINTING.

NO. VI.—BY ARTHUR KIRKBRIDE TAYLOR.

UPON Gutenberg's return to Mentz, he without delay proceeded to put himself upon record as a borrower of money. In this transaction is unmistakable evidence that he was still engaged in the printing business.

After his establishment in that city he printed at least three distinct editions of "Letters of Indulgence." The sale for these letters had become so large that the usual process of copying became too slow as well as otherwise unsuited for the purpose. The copyists in many cases made errors, which were in turn copied by others who came after them. The timely aid of the art of printing was then successfully resorted to.

Another work attributed to Gutenberg is the "Appeal of Christianity Against the Turks," a small quarto of six printed leaves.

His largest as well as best known works were two editions of the Holy Bible in Latin. One of these editions is a large folio of 1,764 pages, two columns of thirty-six lines each to the page. The other edition has forty-two lines in each column, and the two editions are referred to respectively as the edition of forty-two lines and the edition of thirty-six lines. It is not certain which edition was printed first.

It is most befitting that the Bible should have been the first work of any considerable size printed, and it is most creditable to the inventor of the art that he should have taken it as the work which should prove to the world the success of the efforts of his life.

Gutenberg, at a time of great pecuniary need while in Mentz, came in contact with a professional money-lender named Fust, a man of considerable wealth, who knew how to get the best of a bargain and who had no scruples in taking advantage of a man when occasion offered.

Gutenberg entered into a contract or agreement with Fust to the effect that he, Fust, should advance to Gutenberg a certain amount of money, which was to be invested in the business, and that for security for the amount loaned Gutenberg was to give Fust a mortgage on the tools which were made with the aid of the money loaned, and a mortgage on the finished product as well.

At a time before the large folio edition of the Bible had been completed, or, at least, before anything had been realized from the sale of it, Gutenberg was sued by Fust for the return of this money. As Fust undoubtedly knew, Gutenberg was totally unable to meet the obligation, and Fust's action was the cause of Gutenberg's losing the results of his labors while with Fust.

Fust, of course, gained the suit, took possession of the office, and installed as foreman in it a young workman who had previously showed unusual aptitude in the work as well as a very pronounced liking for Fust's daughter. In thus installing his future son-in-law as foreman in the office is proof of his business clear-sightedness. He could then rest

Sell on their Merits

Possessing the largest and most complete Printing Ink Works in America, The Ault & Wiborg Company give the most careful attention to the requirements of the trade, and their superb equipment enables them to best fill the wants of ink consumers in every department of the graphic arts.

The Ault & Wiborg Inks

Unequaled in Quality

LETTERPRESS
STEEL-PLATE
COPPER-PLATE
and LITHOGRAPHERS' INKS
DRY COLORS
VARNISHES
OILS and DRYERS

IN EVERY GRADE
and FOR EVERY
VARIETY OF WORK

THE AULT & WIBORG CO.
CINCINNATI
NEW YORK
CHICAGO

I. N. Halliday, with Brown-Thurston Advertising Company, Portland, Maine.
Mr. Bradley's choice for second place.

Sell on their Merits

Unequaled in Quality

Possessing the largest and most complete Printing Ink Works in America, The Ault & Wiborg Company give the most careful attention to the requirements of the trade, and their superb equipment enables them to best fill the wants of ink consumers in every department of the graphic arts.

The Ault & Wiborg INKS...

Letterpress
Steel-plate
Copper-plate
and Lithographers'
Inks, Dry Colors, Varnishes, Oils
and Dryers, in every grade and
for every variety of work.

The Ault & Wiborg Co.
Cincinnati
New York
Chicago

George M. Applegate, with MacCrellish & Quigley, Trenton, New Jersey.

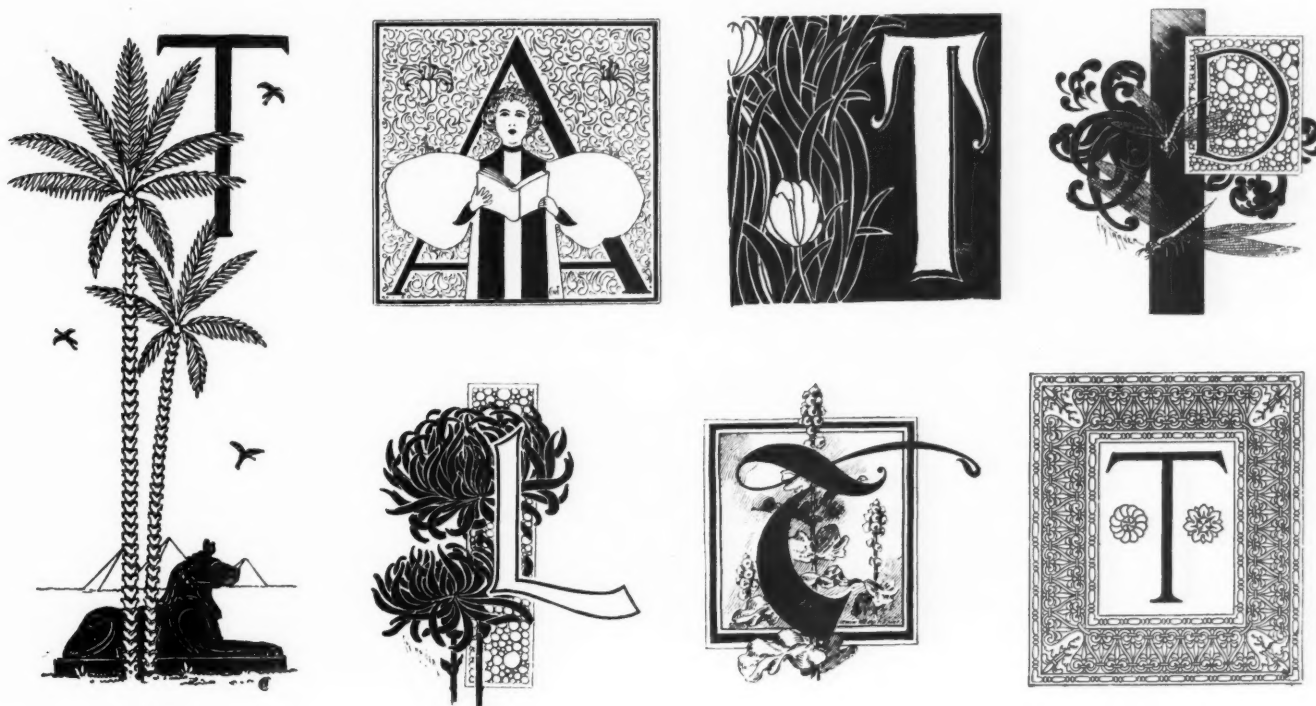
assured that he should never want for employment. There is no probability that Fust had anything to do with the actual work of the invention of printing, although there seems to be a widespread idea that his services in the art were most important. This impression may have arisen from the fact that he gave financial assistance to Gutenberg, but when the nature of all his dealings with the inventor are known they fail to put him in the light of a wealthy patron assisting a needy inventor.

After this lawsuit, which cost Gutenberg so dearly, although he was sixty years of age, he did not give up in despair, but went to work with renewed zeal, and receiving financial assistance at the hands of a friend, established at once a new office and set about to repair the loss he had sustained. Being possessed of some type which he had made previously to the partnership with Fust, he added to it and cast some entirely new faces, and engaged at once on the work of publishing a rival edition of the Bible to the one

of their enemies. So great was the evil result of these atrocities, that the city, which before had been flourishing with commerce and industry, in the short space of a few days was totally paralyzed and utterly destroyed. It was only on the promise of the Elector, the same Adolph II, to protect those who might wish to return to trade or exercise their professions, that any at all were induced to return.

Fust's office was destroyed in the sack of the city, but there is no information whether Gutenberg's office suffered the same fate, or whether it was even in the same city at the time of the sack, but it is a notable fact that in the three years that followed that most unfortunate event, there were no books of value printed in Mentz. A printing office which contained the types made by Gutenberg was operated in Eltville in 1466, a small city not far from Mentz.

At this period we find Gutenberg at court again, but in a capacity entirely new for him; he is neither accuser, defen-



SOME IDEAS IN INITIAL LETTERS.

which was being issued from the office which he originally founded.

Notable among other work which was done by Gutenberg was the "Catholicon," of 1460, a great folio of 748 pages, of double column, sixty-six lines to each column.

The offices of both Gutenberg and Fust were now in a fair way to be successful and repay to their owners some return for the money and labor expended in their establishment. Printing was being appreciated, and a demand, which, to a great extent, had to be created, was making itself felt; the sore trials and difficulties which beset the earlier days of the art were passing away, and the future looked bright.

The city of Mentz, which had held first place among the cities of the Rhine, and had been the scene of so much civil strife and disorder, was again to be disturbed by violence, and a great number of her noblest citizens to suffer death. The strained relations which had existed between the rival archbishops was to be the cause of a most terrible uprising of the followers of Adolph II, Count of Nassau, who by treachery gained admission to the town, and during the night between October 27 and 28, 1462, put to death many

dant, nor witness; we see him in the character of a courtier. As he was not a soldier, it is but reasonable to suppose that he was called to the court of the first ecclesiastical dignitary of Germany in honor of his distinguished services to humanity in the invention and the perfection of the art of printing. He did not live long to enjoy the ease of a life at court. He died in February, 1468, overwhelmed by debts, and practically helpless before the competition of younger men practicing the art which he founded.

Although his later years were passed at court, it hardly seems a fitting close for one who had so actively participated in the realities of a useful life.

After Gutenberg's death, Schœffer, who succeeded him in the management of the office owned by Fust, began to endeavor to throw discredit upon the achievements of Gutenberg and claim for himself considerable of the honor attached to the invention. In cleverly worded writings he praises the superiority of the work done by himself, and although he admits that Gutenberg first conceived the idea, he reasons that he himself is deserving of most of the honor because he perfected the art. Upon careful investigation of his claims we find that the only innovation in the process of

printing, as then performed, which can be attributed to Schœffer is that practice known as leading the type, which was first done by him, probably in some work for which he was being paid by the page.

The rivalry of the first two offices in Mentz, and the subsequent sack of that city and the scattering of the workmen due thereto, aided very materially in the spreading of the knowledge of the art, and within a surprisingly short time we find that there were offices scattered throughout Europe wherever a foothold could be found.

And thereupon started the making of many books of which we are told there is no end, and it must be admitted that the indications at present seem to show that the assertion was not without truth. Books are now so cheap that they have to a great extent superseded the elaborately embroidered slippers for presentation to the pastor by the members of the pastor's aid society, and for the sum which was once expended in purchasing a complete set of handsomely painted playing cards of ivory for one of the kings of France you can now get enough beautifully printed ones to deck our entire navy. It is indeed a sad sight, to see in some of our large cities a group of newsboys on a doorstep playing with a set of dirty, filthy playing cards, when we consider that for the paltry expenditure of a dime they could get a nice clean deck.

Knowledge of the printer's art has really become so widespread, and the facilities for going into the business so great, that a man has to figure very close to cost when bidding on a thousand envelopes, for fear that, should he ask too much, his customer would buy the blank envelopes from him, and purchasing an outfit as he went back to his office, turn the entire contract over to his errand boy.

Although much of the superstition of the middle ages has passed away, and many old myths have been exploded, still it is a generally recognized fact of the present day that the devil is in the printing business.

A more recent claimant to the honor of having invented printing hails from the wilds of Kentucky, but upon investigation it has been found that his present mental condition is the result of trying to explain why a form won't register the same on a pony and a large drum cylinder. The authorities have been notified.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REVIEW OF TYPE DESIGNS.

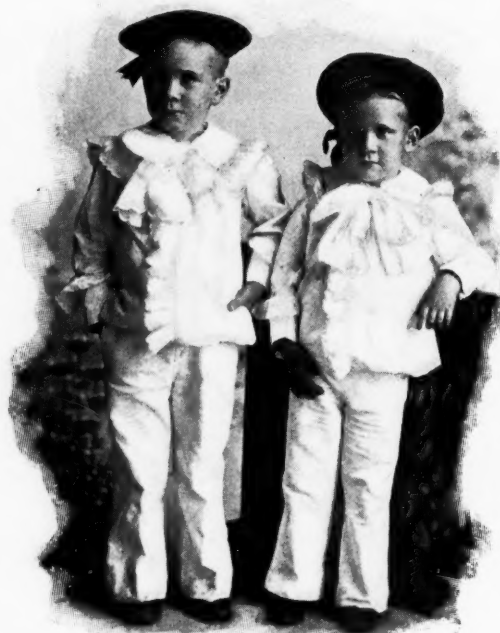
BY R. COUPLAND HARDING.

HAVING laid a good foundation of plain faces, the Inland Foundry is now devoting some attention to ornamental style. All readers of THE INLAND PRINTER must have noticed their new letter, the "St. John," one of those rarities, an original face. While it is neither a roman nor Old English, nor an engrossing, it has some of the features of each, and is nevertheless harmonious in its general effect. It should become very popular. Its usefulness is enhanced by the addition of appropriate initials. These, being black with somewhat heavy black ornaments, are not, I think, wholly satisfactory. An open initial, on lightly stippled or decorated ground, would have given the relief of contrast, and could also have been adapted for two-color printing in illuminated work. The new "Art Ornaments" harmonize well with the letter, which has the great advantage of being very legible. It is in five sizes, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, to standard line.

The name of the Crescent Typefoundry is new to me. Its new letter Iroquois is well graded, being in eight sizes, from 6-point to 36-point, but the style belongs to a class now somewhat overdone. The caps B, E and R are uncouth, and the C in both forms is too much like a G. The new series of borders shown by the same house is attractive. The designs

are bold and some of the two-color effects, notably of borders 3, 8 and 9, 10, are very artistic.

H. Berthold, of Berlin, the renowned rule manufacturer, has added a typefounding branch to his business. In some sheets recently received he shows, under the name of "Venetia," a light and pretty script, decorative in style, and suitable for circulars. It is in three sizes, 12-point, 16-point and 28-point. "Alexandra" is a two-color style,



"TWO OF A KIND."

without lower case. The design closely follows that of the well-known "Washington," and a corresponding contour face, the outline of medium thickness, enables two-color effects to be produced. It is one of the best series of this class, and is in three sizes, 24-point, 36-point and 48-point. A useful variety of brass-rule terminals and other ornaments are also among Herr Berthold's latest productions.

The Reinhold Foundry, Berlin, shows the Plutonier border, of thirteen characters, in four sizes, 6-point, 12-point, 18-point and 24-point respectively. It has some points in common with the Crescent Foundry borders, noted above, but is heavier, being in the "Zeitungs" style approved of Teutonic printers and disliked by English eyes. The effect in black and white (as generally used) is not good, but in the well-chosen shades and tints on the founder's specimen sheets some of these borders are admirably effective. Some striking and highly decorative headpieces for letter-heads and circulars are worthy of the reputation of the foundry.

I have two large sheets from the Aktiengesellschaft, Offenbach-on-the-Main. One contains an original face, "Wide Schwabacher," in ten sizes, 6-point to 48-point. It is a variant of the modern Schwabacher style, extended about one-third in set, a sharp and clean-cut letter. In the other sheet is a new "Advertisement" border, series 79. It consists of solid circles, 24-point body, on which are cut various subjects for advertising purposes—hats, shoes, coats, gloves, umbrellas, bicycles, opera-glasses, etc., twenty-five in all. The weight of a regular font—about forty pounds—would somewhat surprise an American printer. The idea appears to be to inclose the advertisement with a border composed wholly of one character or of two alternated, a notion which would not find great favor with English printers, though they might find a few single characters useful, especially where space was limited.



STARLIGHT.

Copper half-tone by
SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY,
314 North Broadway,
St. Louis, Mo.

Photograph by
George T. Woodward,
Plattsburgh, N. Y.



EARLY on the morning of Monday, November 4, Eugene Field, the poet and writer, died suddenly at his residence in Chicago, from heart failure following a slight indisposition. An hour or two before daybreak, while the house was still dark and quiet, the poet turned in his bed and groaned. His young son, who lay beside him, called to his father, but

there was no answer. Then he reached out and touched him, but there was still no response. Terrified, the boy crept from the bed and alarmed the household. When the lights were brought it was found that Eugene Field had passed from the quiet sleep of life and health to the deeper slumber of death. He had died as he had often wished to die—in the midst of his work, at the zenith of his strength.

The news was received with a deep sense of public loss by the citizens of Chicago and elsewhere, and expressions of sorrow were universal wherever Mr. Field's name was mentioned. The resolutions of the Chicago Press Club reflected the sentiments of the community. The meeting before which they were read was very largely attended, and many eloquent tributes were offered by the members of the club to their dead friend. The formal resolutions were as follow:

The Press Club of Chicago desires to express its sorrow over the death of Eugene Field. His was a nature rich in all those attributes which make a man marked, compelling universal love, respect and admiration.

In the death of Eugene Field the literary

world has lost a man who in national and international appreciation had attained the widest distinction. Possessed of the highest mental gifts, he was in his personal character the plainest of men. His perceptions were quick to distinguish between right and wrong in individuals and movements. He was loyal to his friends and gentle to his critics. He was a clean, successful, brilliant man, a perfect husband and father. He was an ideal newspaper man.

His death is not the loss of his personal friends alone, but of Chicago and the world. He taught the good and taught it fascinatingly. He was as brave as the bravest in his opinions and as gentle as a woman in his allowances toward those with whom he differed.



Eugene Field's name will live in the degree in which the people loved him. His love was that which never fails of reciprocity, his heart went out to that which most appeals to humanity—childhood.

His name has won a place in every household—a place which it will keep as long as children prattle and mothers tell them tales.



On November 6 the funeral services were held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The floral contributions represented the wide circle of Mr. Field's friends. The large Fellowship Club pillow rested before the pulpit. On the left was a shoe of white carnations, with the words, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Winslow and family—a most touching



remembrance. Below the Fellowship pillow was a broken pen and scroll of white carnations with the words, set in heliotrope, "This is not death, only a change of scene," the tribute of James H. McVicker. On the right was a handsome trumpet and drum, sent by the president and board of managers of the Union League Club. The trumpet was of violets and the drum of various varieties of roses. The Royal League piece, its insignia in design, stood to the far right, and upon the pulpit a lyre, the remembrance of Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Stone. To the left, one of the most beautiful and noticeable tokens was an immense harp of chrysanthemums and roses, nearly seven feet in height, sent by State's Attorney Jacob J. Kern. It was impossible to find room for all of the flowers sent by sorrowing friends. The roses and chrysanthemums,



violets, ivy, palms and heliotrope completely surrounded the pulpit, making one mass of beauty.

The address was made by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus in verse. Following the address the choir sang the hymn, "Singing in God's Acre," with the dead poet's own words. Dr. F. M. Bristol made a second address, after which the choir rendered "Lead, Kindly Light," the hymn so often sung over the true and great.

After another selection by the choir, "Integer Vitæ," the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Bristol and the body was taken to Graceland Cemetery.

Seats were reserved in the body of the church for representatives of the clubs and societies to which Mr. Field



belonged. The Union League Club was represented by the following: P. F. Pettibone, B. F. Bagley, E. L. Lobdell, W. H. Harper, Henry A. Knott, E. L. Bancroft, Mayor Swift, John Farson, H. E. Weaver, C. U. Gordon, O. D. Wetherell, E. E. Prussing, Julius Grinnell, W. A. Alexander, W. E. Kelley, R. G. Chandler, C. C. Kohlsaat, Walter L.

Peck, William Penn Nixon, and Dr. Norman Bridge.

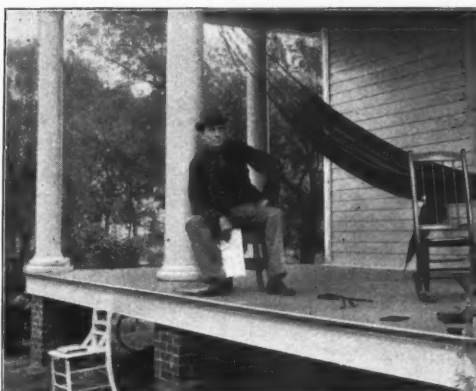
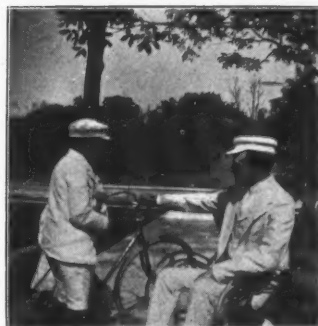
Among the members of the Press Club were: M. E. Stone, H. H. Kohlsaat, John McGovern, A. H. Yount, Paul Hull, M. B. Gibbs, Victor F. Lawson, C. M. Faye, Stanley Waterloo, Opie Read, J. A. Fleming, and Slason Thompson. The Fellowship Club was represented.

The honorary pall-bearers were: Victor F. Lawson, H.

G. Selfridge, F. Willis Rice, M. P. Handy, Melville E. Stone, H. H. Kohlsaat, R. A. Waller, H. N. Higinbotham, Franklin H. Head, Milward Adams, F. J. V. Skiff, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.

The following gentlemen were the active pall-bearers: Hart Taylor, Collins Shackelford, E. D. Winslow, C. A. MacDonald, Charles M. Faye, J. W. Hiltman.

Eugene Field was of New England parentage. His father, Hon. Roswell M. Field, left the East when Eugene was very young, and located at St. Louis, where he practiced law successfully for many years. A few years before his death he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Eugene was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and at the Missouri State University. Immediately after leaving college he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where his career as a newspaper writer began. In a year or so he was called to St. Louis, where he became associated with the *St. Louis Dispatch* and the *Times*. From there he went to Kansas City, where he remained two years as an editorial writer on the *Times*. During this connection he wrote his first humorous poems that have since made him famous. He was with the *Denver Tribune* the next year, and then accepted a position with the *Chicago Daily News*, with which paper he was connected up to the time of



his death. Eugene Field had a charming personality. He was a popular man at college, in his profession and among all with whom he was brought in contact. His strength in newspaper writing was in the line of paragraphic work. His acquaintance was very large among literary men, politicians and dramatic people, and by all will be kindly remembered as a personal friend.

The best of his literary work is already in book form, several volumes having been published. The pathos of his little poems is touching and lasting. Through all of his writings, whether in prose or verse, there runs a vein of pathos that impresses every reader with the good heart that was in him. His humor was delightful; his literary style finished, original and striking; as a husband and father, as a friend and companion, few were his equal. His life was too short by two decades, and his untimely death will be sincerely mourned by everyone who knew him, and the sincere and loving sympathy of friends will go out to his wife and family in their great bereavement.

His last poem of pretension was "Dream Ships," written for and printed in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*. He was especially adept in the poems and stories of child-life, and his printed books now number a half dozen volumes. He has also made himself famous to the public as a reader of his own stories and verses, having at different times appeared jointly with Edgar Wilson Nye and James Whitcomb Riley. Among his better known books are the "Denver Tribune Primer," 1882; "Cultures' Garland," 1887; "Little Book of Western Verse," 1889; "Little Book of Profitable Tales," 1889; "Second Book of Verse," 1892; "With Trumpet and Drum," 1892; "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," 1893.

Mr. Field leaves a widow and four children. He married Miss Julia Comstock, of St. Joseph, Missouri, October 16, 1883, and had seven children—Roswell Martin, Mary French, Melvin Gray, Eugene, Jr., Frederick Skiff, Julia and Roswell Frances. His only brother, Mr. Roswell M. Field, is an editorial writer on the Chicago *Evening Post*. In June, 1893, Knox College conferred upon Mr. Field the honorary degree of A. M.

In spite of his vast collection of curiosities and antiques that filled his house, Mr. Field was an exceedingly systematic man. All of the manuscript of his work he had neatly bound and stamped according to the best art of the binder, of which he was a connoisseur. Even a series of little sermons which he wrote for his aunt when he was nine years old is preserved in book form. He was a well-known frequenter of the old book stores of Chicago. His taste ran to odd and curious volumes on quaint and unusual subjects—"fool books," he called them.

The poet was not a conventional collector. Nor did he have any fads. What his fancy chose he bought and kept. And thus it happens that his bookcase at the side of the wonderful "den," as he loved to call it, contained a "thumb" Bible and the smallest dictionary in the world, and the stand next to it held a collection of odd and curious canes, and the shelves across the room were loaded with bottles of a hundred different shapes and sizes, and all unusual and wonderful. And there also was Gladstone's famous ax, presented to Mr. Field by the great premier himself, and Charles A. Dana's scissors framed and hung above the bed. Mr. Field was a great lover of mechanical toys and small images, and he had hundreds of them about his den, together with strange pewter dishes picked up in some out-of-the-way place across seas. Old blue china, almost as delicate and fragile as cobweb there was, too, and rare old prints, and the most complete collection of books on Horace in the world. All of these thousands of things were jumbled up together. Their very catalogue would make a big book, and yet there was a history with each of them, lost with the death of the poet. In all of them he took an

almost boyish delight, and it was this characteristic of youthfulness that gave him such a charm with children and that has made him the supreme master in the realm of child's verse.

The illustrations presented herewith are from drawings made by H. Reuterdaahl and from photographs by E. D. and C. S. Winslow. They represent in part Mr. Field's home surroundings. Here he loved to meet his friends, among his children, his books, and the quaint collections so characteristic of him.

Instances of Mr. Field's humorous oddities were at all times enjoyed by his friends. "I've known him ever since he came to Chicago to work on the *Record*, then the *Morning News*," said Mr. Melville E. Stone. "He was capable of doing an enormous amount of work in a short time and of doing it easily. His early contributions to his column, 'Sharps and Flats,' were largely semi-political in nature, but of late years he has written more poetry and other general matter. I remember well the old jail suit that he used to wear around the office, and with which he was accustomed to awe the visitors who presented themselves. It was our custom in those days to present each person employed on the paper with a turkey on Christmas day. But Field wrote us just before turkey-time that he would much prefer a suit of clothes. So we sent down and got a striped suit, such as they use in Joliet, and Field wore it."

A suggestion made at the memorial services that a fitting monument should be erected to the "Children's Poet" by the children struck a responsive chord in hearts of Chicago citizens and funds are rapidly accumulating for the purpose.

THE SINGING IN GOD'S ACRE.

Out yonder in the moonlight, wherein God's Acre lies,
Go angels walking to and fro, singing their lullabies.
Their radiant wings are folded, and their eyes are bended low,
As they sing among the beds whereon the flowers delight to grow—

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd guardeth his sheep.
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

The flowers within God's Acre see that fair and wondrous sight,
And hear the angels singing to the sleepers through the night;
And, lo! throughout the hours of day those gentle flowers prolong
The music of the angels in that tender slumber song—

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth his sheep.
He that guardeth his flock the best
Hath folded them to his loving breast;
So sleep ye now, and take your rest—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

From angel and from flower the years have learned that soothing song,
And with its heavenly music speed the days and nights along;
So through all time, whose flight the Shepherd's vigils glorify,
God's Acre slumbereth in the grace of that sweet lullaby—

"Sleep, oh, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth his sheep.
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

My Shepherd is the Lord my God—
There is no want I know;
His flock He leads in verdant meads,
Where tranquil waters flow.

He doth restore my fainting soul
With His divine caress,
And, when I stray, He points the way
To paths of righteousness.

Yea, though I walk the vale of death,
What evil shall I fear?
Thy staff and rod are mine, O God,
And Thou, my Shepherd, near!

Mine enemies behold the feast
Which my dear Lord hath spread;
And, lo! my cup He filleth up,
With oil anoints my head!

Goodness and mercy shall be mine
Unto my dying day;
Then will I bide at His dear side
Forever and for aye!

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and stanch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket molds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle-bed
He dreamt of the pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face.
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

AT THE DOOR.

I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But, lo! he toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with timorous knock.

My heart were stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's plea—
That timorous, baby knocking and
"Please let me in—it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms,
And, opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in Eternity,
I, like a truant child, shall wait
The glories of a life to be,
Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate?

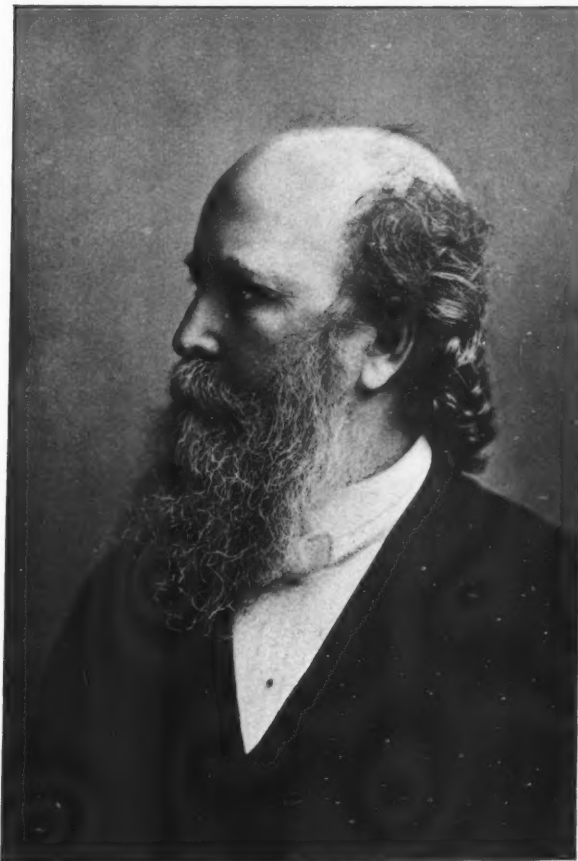
And will that Heavenly Father heed
The truant's supplicating cry,
As at the outer door I plead,
"T is I, O Father! only I?"



A WINNING WAY.

INVENTOR OF THE UNIVERSAL PRESSES.*

MERRITT GALLY, the distinguished inventor, whose picture, reproduced from a recent photograph, is shown on this page, was born in western New York, August 15, 1838. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, settled in Rochester in 1839, and died in 1844, when his son Merritt was at the age of six. In 1849 he was apprenticed to learn the printing business. During his apprenticeship



he acquired the art of wood engraving in his leisure hours, and made his own gravers from worn-out files. After completing his apprenticeship he worked a year with his step-father, a master mechanic, and acquired some skill in mechanical engineering. At sixteen he constructed a printing press, with which, in partnership with his elder brother, he started in the printing business in Nunda, New York. After two years' business experience, our inventor determined to acquire a more liberal education, and began his preparation for college, supporting himself by engraving, mechanical drawing and portraiture. In painting, though but an amateur, many of his works were highly commended. He entered college in 1859, was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1863, and afterward at the Theological Seminary of Auburn in 1866, being then ordained as minister by the Presbytery of Lyons. After three years a severe bronchial trouble compelled him to retire from the pulpit, still maintaining until the present time his position in the ministry as a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States. Turning again to mechanics, in 1869 he invented the Universal Printing Press, the patent for its peculiar, valuable and effective platen motion being issued November 9, 1869, and a patent covering the platen locks, impression throw-off, impression adjuster, construction of rigid framework and bed, device for platen dwell, perforated

*NOTE.—From advance proofs of the forthcoming catalogue of the Universal Press.

grippers, roller-stop movement and improved ink fountain, was issued November 23, 1869, and reissued in 1870. The press was first built at Rochester under Mr. Gally's supervision, and for the purpose of making the parts interchangeable he invented a large number of special tools and automatic machines. The Universal, as built then (and many of the first presses are still in use), is in principle substantially the same press as now, although a great number of improvements in detail and special attachments have been added. The Universal, in fact, leaped fully equipped from



"A WILDE NIGHT."

By Awfully Wiersley.

From the Callow Book.

Drawn by Claude F. Bragdon.

the brain of its inventor, and very soon achieved a world-wide celebrity. Such appliances as a throw-off, with accurate impression adjuster, roller-stop movement and perfectly regulated ink fountain, apart from the important inventions of direct square impact of impression and perfect distribution, were until then unheard of, and Mr. Gally immediately took rank with Hoe and Gordon as an inventor, and placed the printing fraternity of the world under obligation to him. He was the first to adapt a platen press for paper-box cutting and creasing and heavy embossing, and in both these important branches of business his earliest inventions have not been superseded.

Mr. Gally was the first to invent and construct a successful machine for making linotypes and plates, by mechanically arranging, by means of a keyboard of finger keys, line after line of dies or matrices, automatically justified, from which type lines or plates were automatically produced, either in metal or mold. His patents were issued July 16 and July 23, 1872; and rights under these patents were sold, in November, 1884, to parties interested in the beginning of the Mergenthaler experiments, and now in the manufacture of the more advanced Mergenthaler Linotype machine.

His inventive faculty has been employed in other fields. In all, over fifty complete patents, covering over five hundred patent claims, have been issued to him in the United States, including electric and telegraphic apparatus, governors, self-playing musical instruments, and stereotyping

machinery and philosophical apparatus. In 1890 he devised and constructed for the government apparatus for automatically operating and controlling the astronomical and recording instruments used in the expedition to South Africa by Professor Todd, astronomer of Amherst, in charge of the expedition. This apparatus, besides obviating any possibility of mistakes in movements or records, performed automatically the operations that would have otherwise employed twenty-five to thirty expert assistants. His latest patent, issued in June, 1895, is for a new method of making folding paper boxes. He is still an active man, and devotes his time chiefly to the development of the Universal presses and adapting them to special uses.

During the war Mr. Gally, as a delegate of the Christian Commission, was detailed for a time to service at the front. Having always been very much interested in matters of surgery, and having often aided in surgical operations at home, he was eminently fitted for the position assigned him, and in a number of engagements was of valuable assistance to the surgeons on the field in caring for the wounded.

PRESSROOM QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CONDUCTED BY A PRESSMAN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters for this department should be mailed direct to 212 Monroe street, Chicago. The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

FLEXIBLE TABLET GLUE.—MacG. & C., Chattanooga, Tennessee, write for a good recipe for making flexible tablet glue. *Answer.*—One tablespoonful carbolic acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce virgin rubber, 2 pounds glue (pulverized), 3 ounces glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ teacup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon water; boil, stir well and add any color you want (dry color); use while hot. It is much more satisfactory and economical to purchase tablet compound ready made. The Armour Glue Works, 205 La Salle street, Chicago, and Slade, Hipp & Meloy, 300 Wabash avenue, Chicago, make the goods.

INK MOTTLING ON THE STOCK.—H. P., Brisbane, Queensland, writes: "We have great trouble, especially when printing and embossing show cards with solid rainbow grounds, in getting the inks to adhere to and be flat and even on the highly enameled stock. How is it done? We have tried all sorts of things, but do what we will, the ink has a mottled, patchy appearance." *Answer.*—Use full-bodied inks of a good quality, and avoid reducing them down with thin varnish or oil. Run the inks as strong as possible—that is, as full of their primary strength as the stock will permit of—and carry only enough color for the desired depth. Too much color will produce the very complaint you allude to. If the ink should be too "tacky" for the stock, incorporate with it a few drops of sperm oil, or a small quantity of vaseline or powdered Castile soap. Should your inks have a tendency to pull off while embossing (after they have had proper time to season hard), mix a few drops of damar varnish in the inks before using them.

PRINTING SOLID GROUNDS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—J. M. S., Philadelphia, says: "I am about asking for information, as I know your experience will help me very much. I want to print strips fifteen inches long and one inch wide—say twelve or fifteen at a time—which would make the form 12 by 15 inches. Do you think I could get as good results from a three-roller platen press as I could from a two-roller pony press? Don't you think the three rollers on the former press would ink the form better than the two rollers on the latter one? The strips are solid tint plates—no open work on them." *Answer.*—The pony press, with its two rollers of larger diameter and continuous "facing" of color on these by means of a vibratory riding roller, is more effective in covering a solid form than the platen press

with its three rollers of smaller diameter. The efficiency of all platen machines may be increased, where their construction will permit of it, if one or two of the rollers are made, say, an eighth of an inch larger diameter. Irregular diameters of rollers on such presses will be found very advantageous.

PRINTING IN GOLD INK.—S. B., of Lewiston, Pennsylvania, writes: "Can gold ink be worked satisfactorily? We do a little label printing in gold on glazed paper, and a few years ago thought we would simplify the work by using gold ink, but even on short runs it dried outrageously on rollers, press and form. Instead of our being able to work it satisfactorily it worked us so effectually that we returned to size and powder and have not tried the ink since. It was Wade ink, but we forget the price. Was the trouble with the ink or with us in not knowing how to use it? If satisfactory, bright, smooth work can be done with the ink without its hardening on everything, we would be glad to learn how. We read THE INLAND PRINTER carefully, but if the above has been answered fully during the past two years we have overlooked it." *Answer.*—Gold ink as a rule does not work as well as other ink, nor is the result as good as size and bronze powder. Fair results have been obtained, however, and a large quantity of gold ink is sold to the label trade. S. B. could no doubt have got an ink of less drying quality if they had written to the manufacturers for it. The trouble with gold ink is that it will not stand age, but must be used when freshly made up to get the best results.

A QUESTION OF OVERLAPPING COLORS.—S. G. C., Bridgeport, Connecticut, writes: "Will you please enlighten the undersigned on a few questions in dispute. Samples, marked *a* and *b*, herewith sent for your guidance. Sample *a* is black printed over a medium yellow tint; sample *b* is the same black printed on white paper. (1) Can the black be printed over the yellow so as to get the same black effect as on the sample *b*, allowing, of course, only one impression on the black? (2) What colors will black go over, and still give a perfect black effect, taking into consideration the size of the letters?" *Answer.*—The samples submitted for inspection are very creditable bits of printing, and are sent in very good condition. To the first question, let us say that such a black as you have used in this case can be worked so as to give the same bright luster and intense deep color as is shown on sample *b* if a small quantity of copal varnish is mixed in the ink and a trifle more color is carried on the work. The reducing varnish used in the yellow ground has absorbed much of the strength of the black ink and beggared it of its luster. Had a stronger varnish been used in the yellow ink, it would have helped to retain the strength and brilliancy of the black. (2) A number of colors might be mentioned on which black can be worked and still present a perfectly black effect, but the character of the stock used and the chromatic training of the pressman would have much to do with the success of the end desired. For instance, black can be printed over light or dark blue, and retain its primary identity, but it must be stronger in color, varnish, and dryer, than the color under it. The same may be said of green, red, brown, and gray, for black can be worked over these also, by following the same rule and observing the same conditions. If the order of lapping colors is reversed, then quite a difference is produced, as blue over black will give us a dark bronze effect; red over black (proportions about 3 to 1), gives a deep brown; while yellow over black will make a deep olive color. Perhaps black worked over a gray tint, not reduced too much, affords as strong and lustrous a black color as can be desired.

COULD NOT PREVENT WRINKLING THE SHEETS.—C. H., Trenton, New Jersey, sends a printed sheet, size 22 by 28, on which are four solid box labels, printed in black, regarding which he says: "Will you please state how I can keep

the wrinkles out of this job? It was done on a 30 by 36 double-ender press and had four tympan bands on, which I adjusted in every way I could think of. I then put a tape in between the plates, but could not get the wrinkles out."

Answer.—The make-up of this form is one qualified to give the pressman trouble in keeping the sheets from wrinkling as they leave the impression. Still, this must be overcome, and to that end we must also find the cause of the trouble. It is evident, from the sheet before us, that the paper used was not trimmed true, as it is angled considerably on the feeder and off gauge ends, and has had the disadvantage also of being fed to the cylinder with the *narrowest edge* of the angle down to the gripper, thus *forcing the wider end of the sheet over and against the off gauge* (feed gauge) as it was drawn forward by the grippers to the form, thereby helping to divert the sheet from its straight course under the bands. The first thing to do, after the form has been made ready, is to see that the sheet travels *straight* on its course to the form and on leaving it. Of course the gripper gauges must be set *first* in doing this; then the relative hold and set of *each* gripper should be attended to; next place the steel bands in such a way as to evenly and uniformly adjust the sheet to the cylinder *and to the tympan sheet which covers the make-ready*. All the grippers must take hold of the sheet at the same time and, as nearly as possible, with the same degree of tightness. This course ought to secure a true run of the sheet to and from the form, and it will, provided the side gauge is set in unison with the front gauges, and the sheet of paper is straight. When there is an angle to the cut of the paper, then the paper should be turned (when this will not interfere with the run of the work) and *the widest end of the angle laid to the front of the feed-board*. Avoid drawing the sheet unnecessarily by any one or more of the steel bands, and have packing and make-ready on the cylinder uniform and tight.

MORE TROUBLE WITH INK ON COATED PAPER.—S., of Roanoke, Virginia, writes: "We have great trouble with some of our presswork, as shown by the samples inclosed. These came from the press in successive order, and show good and bad results by reason of the defects in coloring. The defective appearance on the work occurred quite frequently during the runs. Although we lessened the supply of ink, put on a little heavier underlay under the strong figures in the half-tone illustrations, as an experiment, running the speed on various pulleys from 600 to 1,200 an hour, we could not obviate the difficulty. The consistency of the ink seemed to be very good, and was the same quality that we used in printing the reverse side on yesterday—the trouble was not so apparent then. The cuts seem to be all right, and the paper is the best quality enamel we can buy." *Answer.*—Much of the cause for ink peeling off the enamel of the paper lies in the weakness of the white coating. Under test, we find one side of the paper much firmer in the coating than on the other. This comes from using a weaker sizing in the whiting, or when the sizing has been carried over from day to day, when it loses its tenacity and firmness. The complaint of ink picking off the coating material on the paper is a general one; and at times and under damp conditions it is more annoying than when the printing is done during dry, warm weather. Glue exposed to a humid atmosphere has its tenacity reduced, and as glue forms the basis of the size used for enameled papers, it is easy to account for the defects which are complained of. To assist in obviating the ink from picking off this coating, mix a small quantity of lard or vaseline with it. Either of these articles will tend to weaken the tackiness of the ink without materially reducing its color or working qualities. The samples sent us show that a trifle too much color has been carried, especially on the first page, a lighter make-ready on the high lights of which would have much improved this otherwise neat piece of printing.



MEDITATION.

Half-tone by
AMERICAN PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.,
17 Vandewater street,
New York.

AWARD IN THE RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY'S ADVERTISEMENT COMPETITION.

ONE hundred and forty-eight specimens were submitted in this competition, the terms of which we repeat hereunder as a matter of record:

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS IN PRIZES FOR WELL-DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS.

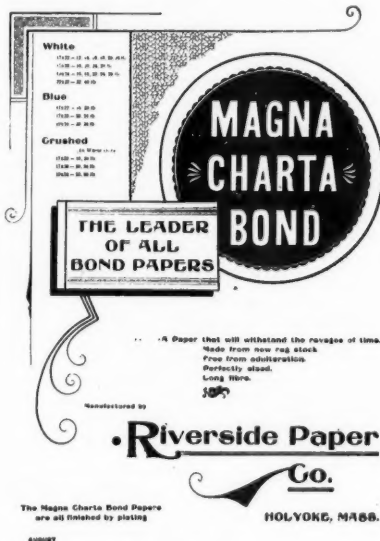
First Prize,	\$50.00
Second "	30.00
Third "	25.00
Fourth "	20.00
Fifth "	15.00
Sixth "	10.00
Ten Consolation Prizes of	3.00 each.

The Riverside Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, offer the above mentioned sums, aggregating One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, for the best displayed and best constructed advertisements of the famous Magna Charta Bond Paper, made up from the wording hereunder:

"Magna Charta Bond. The leader of all bond papers. Made from new rag stock. Free from adulteration. Perfectly sized. Long fibre. A paper that will withstand the ravages of time. White: 17 x 22—12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 lb.; 17 x 28—16, 20, 24, 28 lb.; 19 x 24—16, 18, 20, 24, 28 lb.; 22 x 32—32, 40 lb. Blue: 17 x 22—16, 20 lb.; 17 x 28—20, 24 lb.; 19 x 24—20, 24 lb. Crushed, in white only: 17 x 22—16, 20 lb.; 17 x 28—20, 24 lb.; 19 x 24—20, 24 lb. The Magna Charta Bond Papers are all finished by plating. Manufactured by Riverside Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass."

Contributors will please read the following rules and observe them strictly, as any departure therefrom will disqualify their specimens:

- 1.—The advertisement is designed for publication as a page of THE INLAND PRINTER. Contributors may use any space not larger than THE INLAND PRINTER page (preferably 33 by 52 ems pica), and matter can be set the narrow way of page, or lengthwise, as desired.
- 2.—The use of cuts and ornaments is not prohibited, but type composition must form the principal part of the work.
- 3.—The wording of the advertisement may be changed to suit the ideas of contributors. Any alterations from the text will be considered in making the awards, and will count for or against the specimens, according to their merits.
- 4.—Twenty-five impressions of each specimen are required, printed in black ink on white paper, 9% by 12% inches in size.
- 5.—All specimens must be mailed flat, addressed to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, and distinctly labeled "Riverside Paper Company Advertising Competition."
- 6.—An electrotype or stereotype of each specimen must accompany the proofs, and, if sent by express, charges must be prepaid.



7.—In the left-hand corner of both proofs and plates contributors are requested to place their identification mark or motto, a duplicate of which containing the full name and address must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked on the outside, "Riverside Paper Company Advertisement Competition," with the contributor's mark or motto printed or written in the upper right-hand corner.

8.—As it is necessary that these rules should not debar anyone from competing who desires to do so, arrangements may be made with THE INLAND PRINTER for

the photo-engraving of specimens by contributors who find it impossible to send electrotypes or stereotypes.

- 9.—All contributions must be in the hands of the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER not later than November 1, 1895.
- 10.—Announcement of awards will be made in the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.
- 11.—Each contributor will receive a complete bound set of the specimens at the conclusion of the contest.
- 12.—Contributors may send as many specimens as they may desire, but no contributor will be entitled to more than one prize.
- 13.—The prizes will be awarded by judges who will be selected by THE INLAND PRINTER.

The names of the gentlemen who consented to act as judges are as follows:

Frank Ehlen, superintendent composing rooms Chicago *Times-Herald* and *Evening Post*.

Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., "Doctor of Publicity," Tribune building, New York.

John A. Thayer, advertising manager of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

To each of these gentlemen, who are ignorant even at this time of the identity of those acting with them in making the award, a complete set of the proofs was forwarded, together with the appended letter:

DEAR SIR,—Under another cover we send you by express, prepaid, 148 proofs of advertisements submitted in competition for the prizes offered by the Riverside Paper Company, in accordance with the regulations published in THE INLAND PRINTER and herewith inclosed. If your convenience will permit, we shall appreciate the favor of your selection of the most deserving specimens and a statement of your reasons for such selection before the expiration of the present week. We beg to suggest that due consideration should be given to the idea or conception of each compositor in respect to an effective advertisement, in justice to those who are confined to limited materials and who are otherwise handicapped in the preparation of their specimens. Thanking you for your interest in this competition, we are,

Yours very truly,
THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

The individual awards of the judges are given hereafter in the order of their receipt:

THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 7, 1895.

Mr. A. H. McQuilkin, Editor Inland Printer:

DEAR SIR,—Your one hundred and forty-eight specimens of "Magna Charta Bond" advertisements were received, and I return them herewith, together with comments and many thanks for your esteem in selecting me for so important a responsibility.

I have looked them carefully over, and must confess that I found the awarding of the prizes a more difficult task than I had anticipated, and even after having selected my preferences, do not know whether you will agree with me.

There are quite a number of specimens in which no attention was paid to size (33 by 52 ems pica), as given in the conditions of your offer, the greater number of the contestants taking the size of a full printed page of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Many of the contestants use a trade-mark, and two use cuts of the signing of Magna Charta. The copy says nothing of a trade-mark nor facsimile label, though upon perusal of back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER I notice that both are correct according to the printed advertisements of the Riverside Paper Company.

Others went to the expense of engravings made purposely for this advertisement.

While admitting that the specimens I have selected will not entirely meet the approval of the advertiser as to priority, yet, considering the conditions prevailing in the various offices in which these specimens were composed, my judgment is based entirely upon the facilities obtainable in the average job office. In accordance with this view, I was forced to offer the

FIRST PRIZE to "Le Meilleur du Monde," this being a specimen the material for which can be found in any printing office in the land. The compositor has conformed to the size (33 by 52 ems pica), and has used no marks nor flourishes, and type composition forms the principal part of the work. It is plain and to the point. [Times Printing House, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.]

SECOND PRIZE, "A. S. C."—This advertisement was actually my choice for first prize, but the "trade-mark," as explained before, precluded this. [A. S. Cornell, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.]

THIRD PRIZE, "Diamond D."—Shows a clear conception and the idea can be carried out in any office. [George A. DeWolfe, 39 Arch street, Boston, Massachusetts.]

FOURTH PRIZE, "C. H. N."—Type and design very proper. Type not in stock in the majority of offices. Trade-mark used. Size 33 by 52 ems pica. [Charles H. Nodine (Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company), Holyoke, Massachusetts.]

FIFTH PRIZE, "August."—Size, eight ems wider than the preferable thirty-three ems pica—most conspicuous on account of cut. [Lewis Rudy, Golding & Co., Fort Hill square, Boston, Massachusetts.]

SIXTH PRIZE, "Great Charter."—Matter set lengthwise; somewhat objectionable though allowed by conditions of offer. Objection to advertisement is large size of type in designating sizes and weights. [R. H. Young (Staunton Printing Company), 2 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.]

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

(Sizes, 33 by 52 ems pica:)

1. "Maltese Cross." Design first-class. [Thomas G. Kerwin (C. H. Morgan Company), 11 South Water street, Chicago.]

2. "Simplicity, Harmony, Effect." One series of type. [Louis P. Rubien, 161 Sackman street, Brooklyn, New York.]

3. "W.E.V.B." Cuts. [W. E. Van Buren, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.]

4. "Chat Noir." Set lengthwise. [Frank B. Stiles (R. S. Peck & Co.), 14 Ford street, Hartford, Connecticut.]

5. "H. L. Blair." Fancy design. [H. L. Blair (Holyoke Envelope Company), Holyoke, Massachusetts.]

(Eight ems wider than above:)

6. "J. D." Good conception. [Joseph Dooley (Rockwell & Churchill), Boston, Massachusetts.]

7. "Celtic." Plain and readable. [Edward Bodemer (George E. Bryan), 427 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

8. "Ralph." Plain and readable. [E. S. Ralph (Winters Company), Springfield, Ohio.]

9. "G. G." Fancy scrolls. Colors and sizes run together. [C. Harrington (Carson-Harper Company), 1336 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado.]

10. "S. G. S." One series. "The Leader of all Bond Papers" ought to be in mortise. [Selden G. Spencer (Lawton & Burnap), 706-708 Delaware street, Kansas City, Missouri.]

A few specimens deserve extra mention, like the one by "Gyp." The word "Time" should be small, and sizes and weights in tabular form. This would make one of the best advertisements in the group.

The specimen by "Ad Valorem" furnishes an idea for a first-class advertisement, though the composition is not all that could be desired.

"H. C. E." added the words "Samples and prices mailed on application." How does he know that?

These show taste and a fair conception of what is required to make an advertisement attractive: "M. B. C.," "Quiz," the "Knight," "L. A. Macdonald," Portland, Oregon; "Revando," "Billy," "Z Y X," "B 204," "Ocean Steamer," "D. L.," "M. S. B.," "Carpe Diem" and "Goodwill."

Respectfully yours, FRANK H. EHLEN,

Superintendent Composing Rooms *Times-Herald* and *Evening Post*.

The names of the contributors to whose specimens Mr. Ehlen gives honorable mention are as follow:

"Gyp."—Henry A. Anger (W. M. Castle), 39 Tremont street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

"Ad Valorem."—Charles E. Wilson (Review and Herald jobroom), Battle Creek, Michigan.

"H. C. E."—Harry C. Engelhart (Magazine Department, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck), 441-447 Pearl street, New York.

"M. B. C."—Herman G. Loehlin (Methodist Book Concern), 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

"Quiz."—Robert B. Howell (B. R. Baumgardt & Co.), 231 West First street, Los Angeles, California.

"Knight."—W. L. Warner (George E. Cole & Co.), 86 Dearborn street, Chicago.

L. A. MacDonald (Peaslee Brothers Company), Portland, Oregon.

"Revando."—John S. Phillips (John L. Murphy Publishing Company), 120 Calhoun street, Trenton, New Jersey.

"Billy."—Alfred W. Bailey (Pioneer Press jobrooms), St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Z. Y. X."—H. T. Bossert (A. H. Sickler & Co.), 514-516 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"B. 204."—Frank U. Bishop (Robinson & Smith), 340-342 Dearborn street, Chicago.

"Ocean Steamer."—J. King Mac Haffie (Wynkoop & Hallenbeck), 441-447 Pearl street, New York.

"D. L."—D. E. Lewis (Kenyon Printing & Manufacturing Company), 502-508 Locust street, Des Moines, Iowa.

"M. S. B."—Milo S. Borden (William A. Baker), 251 Market street, Newark, New Jersey.

"Carpe Diem."—James Newman (L. Graham & Son, Limited), 207-211 Baronne street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Goodwill."—Henry Kuestner (Redfield Brothers), 1994 Second avenue, New York.

NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR.

TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, November 11, 1895.

A. H. McQuilkin, Esq., *Inland Printer*, 212 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.:

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you by express today all the proofs.

I have marked "First Prize," "Second Prize," etc., on the best six in my judgment, and "Consolation" on the next best ten.

I never had so hard an undertaking. Fully one-half of the advertisements deserve a prize or honorable mention.

I am entirely unprejudiced, as I do not know the name of a single printer contributing.

I have judged these advertisements on a compromising basis, namely, a basis including typographical display, simplicity, neatness, work in execution, and the value of the advertisement, irrespective of its display as a seller of paper. I have taken into consideration the fact that your paper is filled with artistic display, and therefore more artfulness is allowable than would be in a magazine of general circulation.

My reasons for judgment are as follow:

FIRST PRIZE.—The advertisement is of the most striking character. It is a combination of the strong poster style and the true artisticness of beautiful simplicity. It is arranged to catch the eye as well as to affect the mind. ["Nit."—Albert Olson (Toby Rubovitz), 180-182 Monroe street, Chicago.]

SECOND PRIZE.—A truly artistic creation, and yet not overdone. If the reading matter type were plainer, I would like it better. ["F."—A. Koester (Fred Klein Company, Market and Randolph streets, Chicago.)]

THIRD PRIZE.—Effective, because it is removed largely from criticism. With the exception of the old English matter, it is of absolute clearness. ["Celtic."—Edward Bodemer (George E. Bryan), 427 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

FOURTH PRIZE.—Beautifully artistic, and an eye-delighting creation, yet not sufficiently readable to take the highest rank as an advertisement. ["M."—Claude R. Miller (Smith-Brooks Printing Company), 1731 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.]

FIFTH PRIZE.—Perhaps worthy of ranking higher, and I think I would so rank it, if its effectiveness was not largely due to the background illustration, which is not a part of typographical display. The line at the bottom is in too heavy type to harmonize with the rest. ["Ad Valorem."—Charles E. Wilson (Job Department Review and Herald Publishing Company), Battle Creek, Michigan.]

SIXTH PRIZE.—Good enough to be used as a label, capably arranged, and admitting of only one criticism—the difficulty of reading the principal heading. ["W. E. V. B."—W. E. Van Buren, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.]

I make no comparison as to the relative quality of the ten "Consolation" prizes, and comment upon them irrespective of their relation to each other.

CONSOLATION.

1. Striking simplicity. ["X."—Clem E. Justice, care of *Reporter*, Cuyahoga Falls, New York.]

2. Neatness with effectiveness. ["Simplicity, Harmony, Effect."—Louis P. Rubien, 161 Sackman street, Brooklyn, New York.]

3. Strikingly artistic, but not plain. ["S. G. S.—K. C."—Selden G. Spencer (Lawton & Burnap), 706-708 Delaware street, Kansas City, Missouri.]

4. A splendid illustration of the use of one kind of type in its series. ["S. M. E."—Scott M. Eagon (Central Typefoundry), St. Louis, Missouri.]

5. Well arranged typographically and very striking. ["Aldus Manus."—Earnest Elmo Calkins (Evening Mail), Galesburg, Illinois.]

6. Something you can see 100 feet away. ["August."—Lewis Rudy (Golding & Co.), Fort Hill square, Boston, Massachusetts.]

MAGNA CHARTA BOND

A PAPER THAT WILL WITHSTAND THE RAVAGES OF TIME.

The Leader of all Bond Papers—

Magna Charta Bond.

Made from new rag stock. Free from adulteration. Perfectly sized. Long fibre.

THE MAGNA CHARTA BOND PAPERS ARE ALL FINISHED BY PLATING.

Width	Weight	Length
12 1/2 in.	16 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	18 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	20 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	22 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	24 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	26 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	28 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	30 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	32 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	34 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	36 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	38 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	40 lb.	10 ft.

MANUFACTURED BY—

RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY, Holyoke, Mass.

THIRD PRIZE.

Magna Charta Bond

+++++

The Leader of all Bond Papers • Made from New Rag Stock • Free from Adulteration • Perfectly Sized • Long Fibre • A Paper that will withstand the Ravages of Time.

+++++

Width • • • • •

12 1/2 in.	16 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	18 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	20 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	22 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	24 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	26 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	28 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	30 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	32 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	34 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	36 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	38 lb.	10 ft.
12 1/2 in.	40 lb.	10 ft.

Weight • • • • •

Length • • • • •

+++++

Manufactured by

Riverside Paper Co.
Holyoke, Mass.

FOURTH PRIZE.

7. Truly artistic and would be readable if not for the back-handed script type. ["4-11-44."—John B. Payne (W. G. Russell & Co.), 350 Dearborn street, Chicago.]

8. A good strong advertisement, not handsome, but a splendid representative of its style. ["En Avant!"—James Graham, 34 Cradock road, Clarendon Park, Leicester, England.]

9. Strong enough to be seen anywhere—a general billboard style. If I were not judging by typographical display, I would award this advertisement a prize. ["Placendi."—Ben Ed Doane (Courier jobrooms), Jasper, Indiana.]

10. This advertisement presents neatness and strength, and shows what can be done by a printer who has a very limited outfit of type. [L. A. Chandler, Mayfield, Kentucky.]

Sincerely yours, NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 13, 1895.

Mr. A. H. McQuilkin, Editor The Inland Printer, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR,—I am returning to you by express today the one hundred and forty-eight proofs of advertisements, and complying with your request,

have made a selection of the most deserving specimens. I consider the best six advertisements to be those sent under the following names or initials:

FIRST PRIZE.—"Simplicity, Harmony, Effect." [Louis P. Rubien, 161 Sackman street, Brooklyn, New York.]

SECOND PRIZE.—"Le Meilleur du Monde." [Times Printing House, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.]

THIRD PRIZE.—"W. E. V. B." [W. E. Van Buren, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.]

FOURTH PRIZE.—"S. G. S.—K. C." [Selden G. Spencer (Lawton & Burnap), 706, 708 Delaware street, Kansas City, Missouri.]

FIFTH PRIZE.—"A. S. C." [A. S. Cornell, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.]

SIXTH PRIZE.—"Aers."

[Albert E. R. Stone (Smith & Brooks Printing Company), Denver, Colorado.]

The ten others worthy of commendation are selected, fastened together, and so marked.

1. "Goodwill."—Henry Kuestner (Redfield Brothers), 1994 Second avenue, New York.

2. "August."—Lewis Rudy (Golding & Co.), Fort Hill Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

3. "C. H. P."—C. H. Peterson, Denver, Colorado.

4. "S. M. E."—Scott M. Eagon (Central Typefoundry), St. Louis, Missouri.

5. "Papa."—F. Hynes (Smith-Brooks Printing Company), Denver, Colorado.

6. H. L. Blair (Holyoke Envelope Company), Holyoke, Massachusetts.

7. "M."—Claude R. Miller (Smith-Brooks Printing Company), Denver, Colorado.

8. "King John."—D. D. Engle (American Printing House), 1019 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

9. "Xingu."—W. M. R. Kerwin (C. H. Morgan Company), 11 South Water street, Chicago.

10. "Xingu."—Frank C. Peck, 103 and 104 Wieting Block, Syracuse, New York.

The one marked "Xingu" is selected, for this specimen shows plainly that it was composed in some country office.

Very truly yours, JOHN ADAMS THAYER,
Manager Advertising Bureau.

The several sets of specimens selected by the judges were arranged in their order and numbered and initialed, and in that form were submitted to Mr. W. S. McClevey, manager of the Chicago branch of the American Press Association and ex-secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. Mr. McClevey's finding is as follows:

To the Editor:

In considering the merits of the various and all very excellent specimens of admirable workmanship displayed by the competitors in the Magna

Charta Bond contest with a view to awarding prizes, the decision is based upon these general principles, precedence being given in the order named: (1) The object for which the work is produced, namely, a page in THE INLAND PRINTER, advertising Magna Charta Bond paper; (2) originality and attractiveness of design and excellence of mechanical execution; (3) and upon the democratic theory that where a majority of the judges agree their choice should stand as final.

From the foregoing has purposely been omitted all reference to the rules under which the contest is conducted, as by these rules the utmost latitude both as to design and execution is given—the only limitation being that the space occupied by the advertisement shall not exceed a page of THE INLAND PRINTER, and that type composition shall form the principal part of the work.

With these points in mind, it is my judgment that the prizes be awarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZE.—"August."—This page tells its story in a straightforward manner, its impressive strength commanding notice, and the general pleasing design tending to induce the consideration of all who are interested in the material advertised. The page is well balanced and the mechanical execution of a high order of excellence.

SECOND PRIZE.—"A. S. C."—The general design and most excellent mechanical execution of this page is of the character that arrests the eye and secures for itself immediate admiration. It is strong as a splendid piece of workmanship from the point of view of a job printer, but is lacking in the element of strength, so necessary in a good advertisement—the point of impressing strongly on the mind of the reader, or, rather, spectator—the thing advertised. I agree with the judge signing himself "E" that this page is entitled to second prize.

THIRD PRIZE.—"W. E. V. B."—Without doubt the cut of the label used on Magna Charta Bond contributes much toward the general excellence of this page, and it might be urged that as the scene represented by the cut is not the conception of the compositor he should not profit by it. The rules governing the contest, however, permit the use of cuts, and we must, therefore, pass judgment regardless of how many creations of others are represented in the page, for in a degree to which a compositor is capable of appropriating ideas of others and advantageously injecting them into and as a part of his work, should his merit as a constructor of ads. be judged. Advertisements are ephemeral; novelty in conception is required to an extent beyond the creative capacity of any one individual, and the compositor who assembles for his own use the ideas of others with the most telling effect, regardless of whether those ideas be expressed by type or by cuts, is the one to whom reward of merit should be given. In the page under consideration this is done with commendable judgment—the cuts being selected and used with admirable taste and with good effect. The page is in every respect very creditable, and is indeed worthy of the third prize which the judge signing himself "T" awards it.

FOURTH PRIZE.—"S. G. S.—K. C."—There is about this page an indefinable something which is attractive and pleasing. The finished effect would probably be improved if the ornaments beneath the center card were inverted, as they would be if the border was continuous and on all sides. The ornamentation is in keeping with the type used and the general arrangement as a whole is good. I concur in the opinion of Judge "T" that it is entitled to the fourth prize.

FIFTH PRIZE.—If the prizes were to be awarded for the simplicity and harmony displayed in the getting up of the page "S. M. E." would indeed have a strong claim for first place. His page improves with more intimate acquaintance. It is one for which admiration increases each time it comes under your observation. Plain, and most admirably arranged, its splendid strength lies in the restfulness which seems to greet you as you turn to it from the typographical gymnastics which characterize much of the artistic (?) jobwork of the present day. Being of the class that conveys the idea of dignity and stability, it lacks the snap and vigor which is so essential to the best attainments in advertisements. In awarding to "S. M. E." the fifth prize some doubt exists as to whether this work is not entitled to something better. In originally making the choice for the various prizes it was assigned to the fifth place and there we will let it remain.

SIXTH PRIZE.—The identification mark, "Simplicity, Harmony, Effect," defines the excellencies of this page as well as if a volume were written

The Leader of all Bond Papers

Made from New Rag Stock
Free from Adulteration
Perfectly Sized—Long Fiber

**MAGNA CHARTA
BOND**

A Paper that will Withstand the Ravages of Time

WHITE
17x22, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 lb.
17x28, 14, 20, 24, 28 lb.
19x24, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28 lb.
22x32, 32, 40 lb.

CRUSHED, IN WHITE ONLY
17x22, 16, 20 lb.
17x28, 20, 24 lb.
19x24, 20, 24 lb.

BLUE
17x22, 16, 20 lb.
17x28, 20, 24 lb.
19x24, 20, 24 lb.

The Magna Charta Bond Papers
are all Finished by Plating

Manufactured by
RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY
Holyoke, Mass.

FIFTH PRIZE.

THE LEADING BOND PAPER

**MAGNA
CHARTA
BOND**

WILL WITHSTAND THE RAVAGES OF TIME

MADE FROM NEW RAG STOCK • • • • LONG FIBER
PERFECTLY SIZED • • • • FREE FROM ADULTERATION

BLUE
17x22—16, 20 lb.
17x28—20, 24 lb.
19x24—20, 24 lb.

CRUSHED
IN WHITE ONLY
17x22—16, 20 lb.
17x28—20, 24 lb.
19x24—20, 24 lb.

WHITE
17x22—12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 lb.
17x28—16, 20, 24, 28 lb.
22x32—32, 40 lb.

THE MAGNA CHARTA BOND PAPERS ARE ALL FINISHED BY PLATING

MANUFACTURED BY
RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY
HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

SIXTH PRIZE.

concerning it, and it is upon these points that the award is made. Much that is said in the preceding paragraph is applicable to this specimen which is an exceedingly meritorious piece of work, and is admirable in its conception.

CONSOLATION PRIZES.—The competitors to whom are awarded consolation prizes display ability of a high order, and each richly merits more than in the order of things it is possible to give. They are as follows: "Le Milleur du Monde," "Diamond D," "C. H. N.," "Great Charter," "M.," "Goodwill," "Celtic," "Maltese Cross," "Ad Valorem," "F."

The very many splendid specimens submitted makes the work of adjudging one of extreme difficulty, and this award would indeed be incomplete if it was silent as to the merits of the great number of competitors who are less fortunate than those whose work has been selected for the prizes. The word "fortunate" is used advisedly, for it is not unlikely that were the same specimens submitted to other judges, the selections would be vastly different, so very creditable are almost all of them.

W. S. McCLEVEY.

The prizes are, therefore, awarded as below:

FIRST PRIZE.—"August"—Lewis Rudy (Golding & Co.), Fort Hill Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

SECOND PRIZE.—"A. S. C."—A. S. Cornell, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

THIRD PRIZE.—"W. E. V. B."—W. E. Van Buren, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

FOURTH PRIZE.—"S. G. S.—K. C."—Selden G. Spencer (Lawton & Burnap), 706-708 Delaware street, Kansas City, Missouri.

FIFTH PRIZE.—"S. M. E."—Scott M. Eagon (Central Typefoundry), St. Louis, Missouri.

SIXTH PRIZE.—"Simplicity, Harmony, Effect"—Louis P. Rubien, 161 Sackman street, Brooklyn, New York.

CONSOLATION.

"Le Milleur du Monde"—Times Printing House, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Diamond D"—George A. DeWolfe, 39 Arch street, Boston, Massachusetts.

"C. H. N."—Charles H. Nodine (Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company), Holyoke, Massachusetts.

"Great Charter"—R. H. Young (Staunton Printing Company), 2 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"M."—Claude R. Miller (Smith-Brooks Printing Company), 1731 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

"Goodwill"—Henry Kuestner (Redfield Brothers), 1994 Second avenue, New York.

"Celtic"—Edward Bodemer (George E. Bryan), 427 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Maltese Cross"—Thomas G. Kerwin (C. H. Morgan Company), 11 South Water street, Chicago.

"Ad Valorem"—Charles E. Wilson (Review and Herald jobrooms), Battle Creek, Michigan.

"F."—A. Koester (Fred Klein & Co.), Market and Randolph streets, Chicago.

NOTES AND QUERIES ON PROCESS ENGRAVING.

CONDUCTED BY M. WILLIS.

In this department, queries addressed to *The Inland Printer* regarding process engraving will be recorded and answered, and the experiences and suggestions of engravers and printers are solicited hereto. It is believed that herein will be found a medium for the interchange of valuable hints and suggestions never before offered to those in interest.

TEXT BOOKS ON WOOD ENGRAVING.—R. A. M., Marlette, Michigan: "Hope's Manual of Wood Engraving" is a standard work on the subject.

WHY ENAMEL SOMETIMES LIFTS IN PROCESS OF ETCHING.—C. T. G., Youngstown, Ohio, asks why the enamel sometimes lifts during etching on copper in the half-tone process. *Answer.*—The cause of this is possibly baking the plate too much, making the enamel brittle and friable. In gauging the heat of the plate some are guided by its color. This is a mistake. Test the heat of your plate by touch.

TRANSFERRING DRAWINGS TO ANY SUBSTANCE IN REVERSE FOR ENGRAVING.—E. T., Detroit, Michigan, wants to know how he can obtain a transfer of a design so that he

can engrave it for the purpose of cutting out a female die for embossing. He does not have access to photographic means. *Answer.*—Drawings on paper can be transferred to wood or metal if executed in crayon or ordinary writing ink, by moistening copy in a strong solution of caustic potash and alcohol. Place the copy face down on the wood or metal, run through the proofpress or rub down with a folder. This is applicable only in cases where copy is to be reproduced the same size. You should be prepared to do this by photography and etching. A good article, by Eldon Tate, appeared in the November number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, on this subject.

THE January issue of the *Photographic Times* will be a special holiday number, containing a list of attractions including over one hundred illustrations. It will be published on December 15, and begins the new volume. With this issue an "Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Photography" will be commenced. It will be so printed that when complete it can be separately bound, and will form the completest work upon the science and art of photography that has ever been published, containing over two thousand references and five hundred illustrations.

ZINC-ETCHING METHODS.—B. F., Chicago, writes: "Some years ago there appeared in *THE INLAND PRINTER* a series of articles on zinc etching. Their perusal has been recommended to me. What numbers did the articles appear in, and can I obtain them and at what price?" *Answer.*—Under the heading "Zinc-Etching Methods" there appeared in Volume VII of *THE INLAND PRINTER* the series of articles mentioned, running in the following order: In Volume VII on pages 270, 359, 450, 652, 700, 820, 1013, 1092; in Volume VIII on pages 52, 169, 269, and 359. The volumes may be obtained of The Inland Printer Company for \$3 each, bound, expressage to be paid by purchaser; or the numbers may be obtained unbound at 20 cents each, mailed to any address in the United States or Canada.

PROCESS PLATES MOUNTED ON WOOD AND PROCESS PLATES ON METAL MOUNTS.—James B., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Having had trouble with half-tone plates mounted on wood, would like to inquire if you can advise me of any good method of mounting half-tone copper and zinc plates." *Answer.*—You fail to mention any specific trouble. To make assurance doubly sure, it is advisable that copper and zinc half-tones be nailed on base as well as anchored. To anchor on wood base, a number of small holes are drilled through the wood to be used (not less than three for a cut 4 by 5); the hole, which should not be less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, is countersunk or beveled on both sides of the block. The etching is placed face down on slab with the wood base on top and hot metal poured into the holes. If the copper or zinc is properly prepared so as to hold metal after cooling, this is considered sufficient for small cuts. It is always advisable, however, to nail on when possible.

PROCESS ENGRAVING IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent in Los Angeles, California, writes: "I am under obligations which I have not heretofore acknowledged to you for recommending one or two men to write to me in regard to positions, which, however, I was able to fill from here for the time being with a very excellent California man who happened along, but who is given to drink. Mr. — wrote me a letter on your recommendation, and his letter pleases me so much that I have written to him making an offer. He stated his ability to give the best recommendations in his former letter, but failed to mention his experience or employers. I have asked him for these, but if you are acquainted with him as a workman would you kindly write me a word or two giving me what information you have regarding him. The business here has been cut up as to quality of work by numerous individual half-toners in

business for themselves, and cut down in price to 20 cents and less. I am striving hard to raise both the quality and price somewhat, if possible, and have succeeded. Much work is done much below the price named for half-tones. Line work is practically 8 cents and less. It is a delightful climate and a thriving community for a man to come into. They never regret their coming and rarely go away." *Answer.*—Our correspondent's want is not an easy one to fill, even in Chicago. Competent men are always at a premium, even in Chicago and the East.

PREPARATION OF WAX FOR WAX ENGRAVING.—F. W. P., Bangor, Maine, writes: "I followed out directions in every detail, in your Notes and Queries on Process Engraving, in October number of THE INLAND PRINTER, page 73, referring to formula for wax ground for wax engraving, but find that the wax pulls in crossing lines, even when applied very thin. I have another formula for wax engraving supposed to be used by a leading house in that line, but find the same difficulty with it. Could you please enlighten me as to the trouble? Recipe which I already have is as follows: Coat copper plate after cleaning with iodide of potass., 100 grains to 1 ounce water; let stand one-and-a-half hours, then pour off and dry without heat. Engraver's wax: White wax, 2 pounds; white zinc, 4 pounds; spermacetti, 4 pounds; beeswax, 1½ pounds; black pitch, 2 ounces; Burgundy pitch, 1½ ounces; resin, 2 ounces. Boil in order, coat, plate and smooth with care; put on level stand to cool. Building wax: Asphaltum, 2½ pounds; resin, 2½ pounds; beeswax, 3 pounds; paraffine, 2 pounds." *Answer.*—Your trouble is due to one or more of the following causes: 1st. Your wax may not have been cooked long enough. 2d. The zinc white may not have been ground fine enough (this is more likely to be the trouble in your case). 3d. If the wax on plate to be engraved is too cold. 4th. The engraving tool has not been ground to the proper point. To prepare the wax for engraving purposes it should be cooked over a slow fire, stirred and ground constantly for at least eight hours. The fact that both formulas give the same trouble indicates some one or more of the above causes of failure.

NOTES AND QUERIES ON ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

CONDUCTED BY F. J. HENRY.

Correspondence relating to this department is respectfully invited from electrotypers, stereotypers and others. Individual experiences in any way pertaining to the trade are solicited. Inquiries will receive prompt attention. Differences of opinion regarding answers given by the editor will receive respectful consideration.

The following criticism is printed in full with the expectation that others may give the result of their experience in the matters stated:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 25, 1895.

The Inland Printer:

I have read the answer of Mr. Henry to H. A. M., of Lincoln, Nebraska, in regard to the bath. He says: "It indicates foul solution, probably caused by iron, a very little of which will cause the shell to be as brittle as glass."

Now, Mr. Henry, let us discuss this matter in a friendly way. I do not know what you call "a very little iron," for I have seen at least one pound of iron put into a bath, and that amount did not make it as "brittle as glass." Let me ask you what effect iron has on the proper solution for a bath? Also, why do you cover the mold with iron filings? for, if a very little will make the shell as "brittle as glass," there is always a little left on the mold.

You also say, "that whitewood will affect the solution," but I can tell you where there is a bath with a whitewood false bottom over the lead lining to prevent any accident by punching holes in the lead by dropping molds or copper on

it, and this foundry is turning out the finest of work every day and has been for three years with this whitewood in the bath all the time. Now, I would say to H. A. M., that he is using impure or cast copper, or his solution is not properly proportioned, and I believe, if you will instruct him as to what the proper proportions are, he will not have to throw away any solutions.

I would like to have an opinion on this subject from some old, experienced molder, to know whether I am right or wrong.

CHARLES T. MURRAY.

In reply I would say: The addition of iron weakens a battery solution. Sulphuric acid having greater affinity for iron than for copper leaves the latter and unites with the iron, forming a sulphate of iron, the copper being precipitated, similar to the action which takes place in the well-known operation of coating or striking a mold. Copper is precipitated, covering the plumbago-coated surface of the mold and the iron filings with a slight film. The subsequent washing of the mold, if properly done, carries away all the iron and the iron solution. Commercial sulphate of copper contains various substances, such as iron, arsenic, etc., which are detrimental to an electrotyper's solution. Some of the copper used for anodes contains impurities which in time cause solutions to work badly. Lake copper is probably the purest in the market. Electrolytic copper may be chemically pure and it may contain impurities which were in the original anodes and were carried over by the action of the strong current and rapid action of the battery employed. Cast anodes are not necessarily bad; much depends on the quality of the copper used. There are several large electrotyping establishments which have used cast coppers for years with satisfactory results. The effect of a mass of iron placed in a bath might not be apparent for some time; the surface attacked by the acid would receive a coating of copper which would retard further action so that the addition of sulphate of iron to the solution would be very gradual, possibly so gradual that the change in the solution, in the natural course of business, would keep the percentage of iron too low to cause much trouble. Just how much iron a solution can contain and yet turn out a deposit of fairly good quality may depend on circumstances. I heard an experienced electrotyper state that he knew of an instance where about four grains of iron to the gallon made a solution unfit for use. I am not an expert on woods, but know of several instances where serious trouble has resulted from the use of whitewood for lining battery vats. Your statement regarding its successful use leads me to believe there must be a difference in whitewood, possibly the sap of that grown in all sections may not act the same on a solution. If the electrotyper has time, and a solution is not too badly out of order, he may be able to make it work properly by using such means as the circumstances seem to require; but where there is but one vat and work is pressing, usually the cheapest and shortest way out of the difficulty is to make a new solution. If there is a spare vat that can be used for storing the bad solution until the electrotyper can ascertain the cause of the trouble I should not pour it down the sewer until satisfied that it was bad beyond reclaiming.

STAMPING GOLD LEAF ON PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNTS.—S. H., Dallas, Texas, wants to know, (1) What size to use for stamping gold leaf on photographic mounts without staining the cards. (2) Also, what kind of machine is used. *Answer.*—(1) The work must be done by hot pressing. Spread the tract of card to be embossed with enough pulverized gum copal to hide the color of the board. Lay on the gold leaf dry. Have the embossing electro plate hot enough to sizzle. Make the impression very quickly. (2) The work should be done on a bookbinders' embossing press.



ROSLYN, 2:15.

Owned by W. C. Brown, St. Joseph, Missouri.

From drawing by George F. Morris.

PROOFROOM NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONDUCTED BY F. HORACE TEALL.

It is the purpose in this department to allow for a full and satisfactory discussion of every matter pertaining to the proofroom and to proofreading. The contributions, suggestions, and queries of those specially interested are cordially invited hereto, and no effort will be spared to make the answers to queries authoritative and the department in general of permanent value.

PUNCTUATION, ETC.—Mr. Henry H. Moore, New York, in writing the following letter, expresses some opinions that show they were not intended for publication here, but which we print in full because they are of general interest: "I happened to see a copy of *THE INLAND PRINTER* for October, and I think I shall have to subscribe for it. It is away ahead of *Paper and Press*, which I have heretofore taken. I note one peculiarity, however—which also characterizes *P. and P.*—namely, that the printers of this technical journal seem ignorant of one important branch of their business; to wit, punctuation. Perhaps it's carelessness that does it; but the result, as seen, for instance, in the article "Forms for Electrotyping" (p. 46), is not creditable. Have you noticed that, as a rule, good job printers are weak on punctuation? Presswork and display, color and proportion, are what they are after, and they seem to pay very little attention to the matter of correct punctuation; while as to grammar, that is apparently beyond their province. But I started to write a query for your 'Proofroom Notes' (I don't like 'proofroom' a little bit, but consistency is a jewel). When a reader hyphenizes Sunday-school, what is he to do with other schools? Must he print day-school, night-school, evening-school, trade-school, board-school, ragged-school, law-school, art-school, science-school, charity-school, church-school, Bible-school, training-school, boarding-school? Placed together, these may look well enough, but 'evening-school' seems odd, when alone, and yet an article on 'Sunday-schools' in one column and on 'Evening Schools' in another looks worse. It is in bringing empiricism into line with science that a conscientious proofreader's troubles begin, in this matter of compounding words. Furthermore, would you, as a practical man, favor two 'styles' for compounding, one for reading matter, the other for advertising matter (or do you write reading-matter?), as a concession to the Philistinism of advertisers? The average school advertiser would 'kick' if his 'law school' or 'boarding school' were hyphenized. Please throw a little light on the problem of reconciling twentieth-century ideals with nineteenth-century practice. This may give you occasion for an illuminating paragraph some time. I read with pleasure your article on division of words, though it runs counter to some of my prejudices and practices." *Answer.*—Criticisable punctuation is very common, and it is undoubtedly true that job printers are especially weak in this way, and almost as little open to doubt that it is because they have to "follow copy" so much. Two of the sentences showing gross ignorance that are quoted in our article on "Punctuation" in this number are from a paper that has often boasted of its good pointing. As to compounding, it is probable that we can never "bring empiricism into line with science." It has been often said, by writers who should be well qualified to express an opinion, that individual workers must decide for themselves. Nevertheless, in so deciding, they commonly endeavor to ascertain what form is most favored by usage. So, in the case of the names of schools, one should be governed mainly by usage, though that is not strictly consistent from a merely grammatical point of view, and is liable to varying decisions, according to varying experience. Every one of the terms in which the first word is always accented in speech is properly a compound, and in my opinion, based on close search, some of them are prevalently, though by no means universally, written as compounds. In work entirely under

my control they would appear as follows: Sunday-school, day school, night school, evening school, trade-school, board school, ragged-school, law-school, art-school, science-school, charity school, church school, Bible-school, training-school, boarding-school. In advertising matter I should follow copy in reading proofs, because that is about the only thing that can be done with safety, especially on daily papers. I know, for instance, that in an advertisement recently printed in a New York paper the copy contained the words fathers-in-law and sons-in-law, changed by the advertiser to father-in-laws and mother-in-laws, and the foreman would not—because he dared not—allow the reader to correct them. Another advertiser insists upon having his copy followed literally, so that the readers have to note every capital letter and every point in reading, and in his matter even the familiar word sealskin appears as *seal skin*! There is a real grammatical difference between Sunday-school and evening school, a Sunday-school being a specific kind of school, for teaching a specific study, and not merely any kind of school having Sunday sessions, while an evening school is merely one with evening sessions; again, Sunday-school is always spoken as one word, and evening school is not. Again, considering these terms grammatically and scientifically, I should not criticise any person (I'd write *any one* if the printers would not insist upon making me use the very offensive form *anyone*) for compounding any one of the terms, because there would be no real error in joining them. I do not like proofroom and proofreader myself as well as proof-room and proof-reader, but the only forms in which I should say there is real error are proof room and proof reader. I do not suppose there is any hope of "reconciling twentieth-century ideals with nineteenth-century practice." What I think should be worked for wholeheartedly and perseveringly is the correction of such offensive inconsistency as that found on one page of a recent novel, "Miss Grace of All Souls," pit-mouth and pit mouth, and a few pages apart arm-chair and armchair, pit-bank and pit bank, also back kitchen and back-kitchen. It is worth while to endeavor to teach people that it is absurd to hyphenize such terms as back kitchen, and that there is no reason whatever for joining in such terms as half a dozen, half past five, black lead as a name, spinal cord, etc. One gentleman who objected to frequent use of hyphens wrote a long essay, of which I happened to see the first part, though he did not wish me to see it, and the first compound word he made in it was *young-man*! This subject might be written about almost unendingly—and it is worth it too—but what has been said must suffice for the present. I hope Mr. Moore and others will find it edifying.

ENVELOPE MAKING.

THE paper from which envelopes are cut comes from the paper mills in cartload lots of diagonal sheets, each of which will produce thirteen No. 6, or twelve No. 6½ envelopes with the least possible waste. These are the regular commercial sizes. Sheets of a different size will produce from five to eight of the official, or long envelopes, which are known as Nos. 9, 10, 12, 14. Suppose the manufacturer receives tomorrow morning an order for 50,000 No. 6 envelopes, with a plain business card printed in the upper left-hand corner. This is the way he would go about filling it, so that the merchant would receive his envelopes the next morning. The printers set the card up in type thirteen times, the number of envelopes to be cut from a sheet. These squares of type are "locked up" in a form made expressly for the purpose, with the cards irregularly distributed so that they will be printed on the sheet, to cut as desired. The stock is given to the pressman, and run through a high-speed printing press. By 10 o'clock the order is printed and dried ready for the cutter. The cutter

picks out the die for a No. 6 envelope, a loose, hollow diamond-shaped knife. Placing 500 sheets of the diagonal-shaped paper already printed on the table of the cutter, he carefully places the die on it, so that the printed card will come in its place in the corner, slipping a gauge inside the knife to determine its exactitude. Then he slips the paper and knife under a platen that descends and rises continually at intervals, imposing great force upon the die, which sinks through the 500 sheets of paper as though it were cheese. The result is 500 folded incomplete envelopes, diamond-shaped and scalloped. These are piled in racks that keep them from slipping, and hold them well together. The cutting continues, 500 blanks at a time, until the order is ready for the process that will turn them into envelopes, ready to be addressed and sealed. In a little room, with a sign on the door, "Positively no admittance," is a wonderful machine presided over by a young woman, who takes things rather easy, yet has a great deal to show for it. This machine does the work of hundreds of unskilled girls. It gums, folds, and turns out 5,000 complete envelopes an hour. It is a compact piece of machinery, from which runs a track. The girl takes a thousand or more blanks, puts them on a spring shelf that feeds the machine; a blank is grasped, and as it goes into the machine the flap is gummed and wiped off smooth, then the edges of the back flaps are gummed, and the machine carries the blank into its interior. There it bends it into shape, folds the gummed flaps down, presses it so that there is no doubt that it will stay, and passes it back to the track a completed envelope. The track is endless, taking twelve minutes to make a revolution, and the envelope falls into a little compartment, top up, with the gummed flap separated so that there is no danger of its sticking. As it passes along, a revolving fan dries it completely. At the machine end of the track the envelopes are counted into packages of twenty-five, every twenty-fifth envelope with its flap up. As the packages are deposited in front of the operator she wraps the bands around them swiftly and places them in boxes holding 500 envelopes each. The track holds 1,000, and is filled five times an hour.

At the factory are made many and different extra sizes of envelopes for special purposes. Heavy envelopes for catalogues and the like, made from manila board, are cut on the machine and folded by girls, who do the work very quickly. These flats are then run through a machine that gums and presses them. Another machine puts brass eyes and fasteners on them. In the printing department are all facilities for embossing cards on envelopes, and for printing in colors. An envelope printed both front and back goes through the press only once. With this envelope machine the capacity of the factory is 15,000,000 of envelopes per year.—*Kansas City Star*.

A CORRESPONDENT in Waterloo, Iowa, writes: "To settle a dispute among the 'prints' in town, will you kindly answer in your next issue the following question: If John Smith were to send you copy for an ad. which was a proof-sheet, and he gave instructions to 'follow style of type as near as possible,' would THE INLAND PRINTER accept the same as a regular advertisement, and follow style, notwithstanding the fact that it was a very 'bum' job and was constructed of very old-fashioned type." *Answer*.—It is impossible to answer this query unconditionally. It is tacitly understood that all orders not entirely autocratic should be carried out with suitable discretion. THE INLAND PRINTER would certainly not accept any advertising which would disfigure its pages to please anyone's perverted taste, but it would accept and follow a specified style if it was clear that the intent was to imitate a style of printing or illustrate an idea.

THE HISTORY OF FIGURES.

M. A. L'Esprit, in the "Histoire des Chiffres," recently published in Paris, gives some interesting conceptions of the history of figures, which he regards as forming an interesting study. The primitive man used his fingers, like a child, to count with, as we see proven by the Egyptian hieroglyphics, where the unit is represented by a single raised finger, and having ten fingers, the decimal system followed as a matter of course. Having counted all his fingers, the author thinks he employed a piece of chalk (in evidence of which he remarks that the Latin *calculus* also means chalky) or cut notches in a stick, bone, horn or other substance. The ancient Americans, before the Spanish conquest, used a piece of cord with knots, as account books. The names of the first unit is given in different languages, as follows: Sanscrit, *êka*; Latin, *unus*; German, *ein*; English, *one*; Italian, *un, uno*; Spanish, *uno*; Portuguese, *um*; Romanian, *un*; Greek, modern, *enas*; Dutch, *een*; Danish, *en*; Swedish, *en*; Polish, *jeden*; Basque, *bat*; Hungarian, *egy*; Turkish, *bir*; Arabic (Egyptian), *wahed*; Persian, *yek*; Hindostani, *ek*; Armenian, *mêg*; Cambodian, *mouille*; Anamese, *mot*; Malay, *satu*; Russian, *adine*; Chinese, *y*; Japanese, *itchi*, *hitotsu*; Volapuk, *bal*. In writing, the word "one" was first represented by a raised finger, which by successive simplifications became a stroke and then a dot; in most writing it is represented by a stroke, as in Turkish, Arabic, and Chinese; or by the first letter of the alphabet, as in Hebrew, Syriac, and Greek, and rarely by a distinct sign, as in Ethiopian. The units are variously divided into units of length, surface, volume, weight, money, time, force, mass, work, power in machines, heat, cold, light, density, of electricity and numerous other scientific and mechanical forces.

THE PRINTING OFFICE OF AN OCEAN LINER.

One of the most interesting corners on board the *Etruria* was the printing office. It was a little cubby-hole of a place with a few fonts of type, a hand press and a varied display of jobwork and photographs on the walls. There was hardly room for two people in the place, so the visitor stood in the doorway.

The ship's printer finds plenty of work. In the first place he must print the bills of fare, three a day. On the first day out he must publish the corrected list of saloon passengers. This list, in the form of a pamphlet with an illustrated cover, is placed at each plate in the dining saloon and is always eagerly sought for. Not until this list appears does it become known that there are several members of the nobility aboard, and everybody wonders which of the foreign-appearing men who have begun to drink brandy-and-soda and expostulate is really the count.

The printer must provide the programmes for the Thursday evening concert, and here he does his very best, using his stock cuts to illustrate the cover and inserting the portentous paragraph that the concert is given by kind permission of the captain.

On the last day of the voyage the printer gets out an abstract of the log, showing the run for each day, the latitude and longitude at each noonday observation, the directions of the wind, the total distance traversed from Sandy Hook to Daunt's Rock and the corrected time of the passage.

One of the printed abstracts is given each passenger after the steamer has started up the Mersey toward Liverpool.

The printer was justly proud of a Fourth of July special programme which he had devised for the Americans on board, but he had one explanation to make:

"I felt dreadfully cut up when I heard it was a mistake," said he.

He had printed it "Gen. Abraham Lincoln."—*George Ade in the Chicago Record*.

American Type Founders Company

Bradley Series This effective design is very dignified, strong
 Bradley Series and legible, and has characteristics that
 Bradley Series are departures from conventional
 Bradley Series styles, aiding printers to get
 Bradley Series the compact effects of
 Bradley Series the most eminent
 Bradley Series decorative
 Bradley Series artist
 Bradley Series Bradley Series

This Series designed by the
 eminent decorative artist
 Mr. Will H. Bradley, from
 mediæval sources

Bradley Series

In Eight Sizes, all of which
 are shown in a rubricated
 circular, sent on application
 to any address

*** Prices of Bradley ***

6 POINT 20A 60a \$2 25	18 POINT 8A 25a \$3 25
8 POINT 18A 52a \$2 50	24 POINT 5A 18a \$3 50
10 POINT 18A 50a \$2 75	36 POINT 4A 10a \$5 00
12 POINT 15A 45a \$3 00	48 POINT 3A 8a \$6 75

*** Prices of Caxton Black ***

6 POINT 14A 45a \$1 75	18 POINT 6A 18a \$2 75
8 POINT 12A 40a \$2 15	30 POINT 4A 12a \$3 80
9 POINT 10A 30a \$2 15	42 POINT 3A 9a \$5 10
12 POINT 10A 30a \$2 35	54 POINT 3A 5a \$7 80

From Caxton's own
 Type, Designed in
 Fifteenth Century...

Caxton Black

Eight Sizes, which
 are shown in this
 Advertisement

Caxton Black + This design is a
 Caxton Black + close copy of the
 Caxton Black + letter first cut and used
 Caxton Black + by William Caxton. For all
 Caxton Black + high-class typography and church
 Caxton Black + work, no more satisfactory letter exists
 Caxton Black + It is a case of the Survival of the Fittest
 Caxton Black +

American Type Founders Company

THE INLAND PRINTER.

Specimens of Livermore Series

American Type Founders Company

60 POINT LIVERMORE
3 A 4 a \$8 25

24 POINT LIVERMORE

6 A 18 a \$4 25

*Branch Houses in
Eighteen Cities, all
stocked with Type
Tasteful in design,
Superior in quality*

12 POINT LIVERMORE

15 A 50 a \$3 25

*Only makers in America of Music, Greek, Classic
Hebrew, Russian, Armenian, Rabbinic, Self-
Spacing Type, and a very great assortment of
absolutely necessary fractions, signs and accents*

18 POINT LIVERMORE

9 A 28 a \$3 75

*Name a popular Type or Border
and almost invariably it is ours.
The Best Selection of Faces in
the World at command of buyers*

48 POINT LIVERMORE

3 A 6 a \$6 25

This is the Livermore Series Our Latest Useful Design

36 POINT LIVERMORE

4 A 10 a \$5 25

*Copper Alloy Type
unsurpassed by any
for wearing quality*

30 POINT LIVERMORE

5 A 12 a \$4 75

*Only complete Type
Founding concern
in America 1895*

American Type Founders Co.

Send for Specimens of Livermore to Nearest Branch



THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

Half-tone engraving from photograph, by
FRANKLIN ENGRAVING AND ELECTROTYPING COMPANY,
341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Duplicate plates for sale.

THE IROQUOIS SERIES.

Originated by THE CRESCENT TYPE FOUNDRY, 349 & 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

3A 6a, \$6.50

36 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$3.25. L. C. \$3.25

—SHERIDAN—

Most Beautiful Drive

4A 8a, \$5.50

30 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$2.60. L. C. \$2.90

REMEMBER US

Our Goods Are Unexcelled

5A 10a, \$4.50

24 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$2.16. L. C. \$2.40

THE MERITORIOUS

Standard Lining System 2834

6A 12a, \$3.30

18 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$1.55. L. C. \$1.75

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY LINES

Like These Are Very Scarce in Printing

10A 18a, \$2.40

12 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$1.10. L. C. \$1.30

A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED

Save Both Time and Money by Using Standard Line Type

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

14A 20a, \$2.35

10 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$1.25. L. C. \$1.10

THE AMERICAN PRINTER IS ALWAYS FIRST

He is Original and Progressive and Generally a Bright Business Man

We Are The People and We Must Be Heard

15A 30a, \$2.10

8 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$.90. L. C. \$1.20

FINE EFFECTS ARE EASILY OBTAINED WITH THIS LETTER

We Guarantee Our Productions to be Cast from the Hardest Type Metal and Accurately
Finished by Experienced and Careful Workmen

20A 40a, \$2.40

6 POINT IROQUOIS

Caps \$1.05. L. C. \$1.35

TIMES ARE IMPROVING VERY FAST FROM THE PRESENT OUTLOOK

People Who Have Money Are Making Investments and Printers Are Buying New Type in Anticipation
of Increased Business. Let the Good Work Go On

HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH

KEPT IN STOCK AND FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.
KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
PACIFIC STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, San Francisco.GOLDING & Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.
CONNER, FENDLER & Co., New York.
DOMINION PRINTERS SUPPLY Co., Toronto, Can.

IROQUOIS CONDENSED SERIES.

Originated by THE CRESCENT TYPE FOUNDRY, 349 & 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

5A, 8a, \$5.90

36 POINT IROQUOIS CONDENSED

Caps \$2.55, L. C. \$2.35

ONCE MORE FOR LUCK
When Spring Time Comes 13896

6A, 9a, \$4.25

30 POINT IROQUOIS CONDENSED

Caps \$2.20, L. C. \$2.05

WE RECOMMEND TO ALL
Standard Line Type as the Very Best

8A, 12a, \$3.75

24 POINT IROQUOIS CONDENSED

Caps \$1.95, L. C. \$1.80

SOME PEOPLE ARE VERY FUNNY
They Always Laugh at Their Own Remarks 973

10A, 18a, \$3.00

18 POINT IROQUOIS CONDENSED

Caps \$1.50, L. C. \$1.50

WE WILL CELEBRATE AT THE PROPER TIME
Aim to Give the Printer What He Needs and You Will Succeed

Other Sizes from 6 to 12 Point in Preparation.

MORRIS OLD STYLE SERIES.

18A, 30a, \$2.75

12 POINT MORRIS OLD STYLE Caps \$1.45, L. C. \$1.30

THE STANDARD LINING SYSTEM.

A glance at the specimen sheets issued during recent years clearly shows a constantly increasing demand for something of this description, which has led to ever recurrent attempts to solve the problem; these efforts have been sporadic and inconsistent, however, and failure to take into account all conditions has rendered the results unsatisfactory. All our types are "Standard" Line, including Romans, Italics and Job Faces, therefore the faces of all letters on same body line together perfectly. It would be difficult to enumerate the many advantages of this system, but we can mention among others that it is now possible to line any Italic or Title with a Roman; to use heavy job

25 Pound Fonts, \$13.50.

20A, 40a, \$2.50

10 POINT MORRIS OLD STYLE Caps \$1.10, L. C. \$1.40

THE STANDARD LINING SYSTEM. A

glance at specimen sheets issued during recent years clearly shows a constantly increasing demand for something of this description, which has led to ever recurrent attempts to solve the problem; these efforts have been sporadic and inconsistent, however, and failure to take into account all the conditions has rendered the results unsatisfactory. All our types are "Standard" Line including Romans, Italics and Job Faces; therefore the faces of all letters on same body line together perfectly. It would be difficult to enumerate the many advantages of this system, but we can mention among others that it is now possible to line any Italic or Title with a Roman; to use heavy job letters, figures or characters with different faces on the same job, as in railroad work; to have but one set of figures in German offices where Roman is also used; that but

25 Pound Fonts, \$16.25.

KEPT IN STOCK AND FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.
KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
PACIFIC STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, San Francisco.

GOLDING & Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.
CONNER, FENDLER & Co., New York.
DOMINION PRINTERS SUPPLY Co., Toronto, Can.

CRESCENT OLD STYLE SERIES No. 1.

Made by THE CRESCENT TYPE FOUNDRY, 349 & 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

12 POINT CRESCENT OLD STYLE No. 1.

THE STANDARD LINING SYSTEM.

A glance at specimen sheets issued during the last few years shows that the constant demand for something of this kind has led to ever recurrent attempts to solve the problem; but these efforts have been sporadic and inconsistent; failure to take into account all conditions has rendered the result very unsatisfactory. All our type, including Romans, Italics and job faces are "Standard" Line, therefore all faces of one body line with one another. The advantages of this system are so many that it is difficult to enumerate all of them. Some which may be mentioned are: That it is now possible to line any Italic or Title with any Roman; to use heavy job letters or characters with different faces on same

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

8 POINT CRESCENT OLD STYLE No. 1.

THE STANDARD LINING SYSTEM. A glance at specimen sheets issued during the past few years shows that the constant demand for something of this kind has led to ever recurrent attempts to solve the problem; these efforts have been sporadic and inconsistent, and failure to take into account all the conditions has rendered the results unsatisfactory. All our type is cast on the improved "Standard" Line, including Romans and their Italics, and all other job faces; therefore all faces of one body line with one another. The advantages of this system are so many that it would be difficult to enumerate all of them. Among those which may be mentioned are: That it is now possible to line any Italic or Title with any Roman; to use heavy job letter, figures or characters with different faces on the same job, as in railroad work; to have but one set of figures in German offices where Roman is also used; that but one lot of leaders need be purchased for each body, etc. Not only are all the faces of each body on the same line, but faces of different bodies justify in line with one another accurately by the use of 2 point or 1 point leads, the latter being necessary only on the smaller bodies. As the spaces of all bodies are point set, fractions or multiples of points, they can be used for this justification as well. This feature is of the greatest importance in job work, and by enabling the compositor to use the caps of the next smaller size of the series for small caps results in the saving of material. Not only will all faces line

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

10 POINT CRESCENT OLD STYLE No. 1.

THE STANDARD LINING SYSTEM. A glance

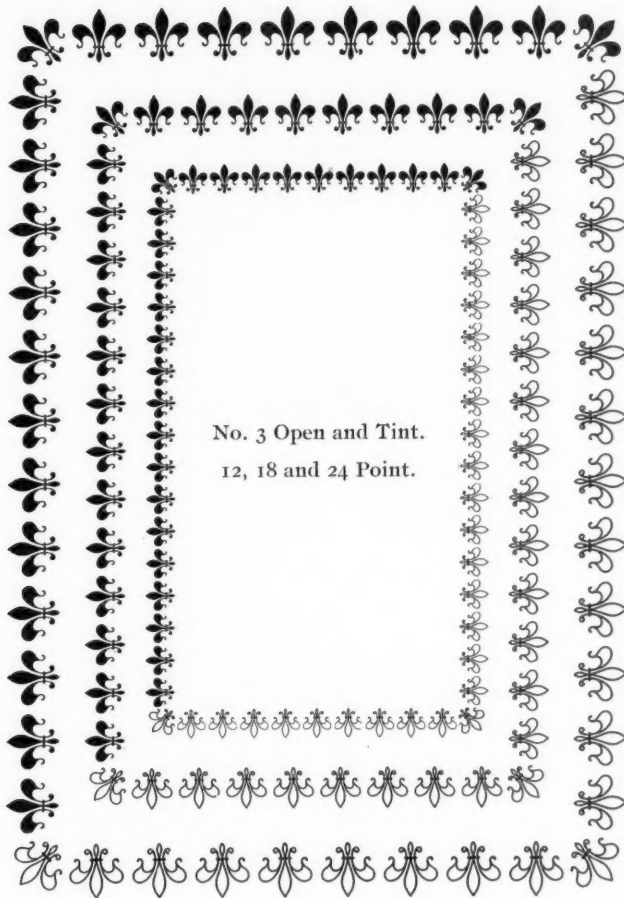
at specimen sheets issued during the past few years shows a constantly growing demand for something of this kind has led to ever recurrent efforts to solve the problem; but these attempts have been sporadic and inconsistent, and failure to take into account all the conditions has rendered results unsatisfactory. All our type, including Romans, Italics, and all other job faces are "Standard" Line, and all faces on one body line with one another perfectly. The advantages of this system are many, and it is very difficult to enumerate all of them. Among those which may be mentioned are: That it is possible to line any Italic or Title with any Roman; to use heavy job letter or characters with different faces on the same job, as in railroad work; to have but one set of figures in German offices where Roman is also used; that but one lot of leaders are required for each body, etc. Not only are all faces of each body on the same line, but faces of different bodies justify accurately in line with one another by

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&

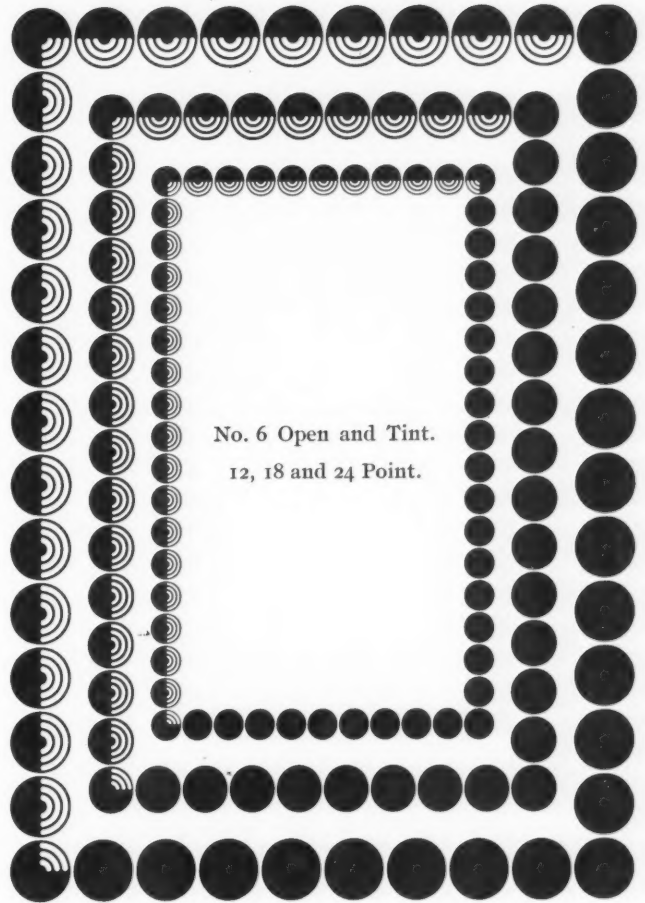
6 POINT CRESCENT OLD STYLE No. 1.

THE STANDARD LINING SYSTEM. A glance at the specimen sheets issued during recent years shows that a constant demand for something of this kind has led to ever recurrent attempts to solve the problem; but these efforts have been sporadic and inconsistent; failure to take into account all of the conditions has rendered the results unsatisfactory. All our type is cast on the improved "Standard" Line, including Romans and their Italics, and all other job faces are "Standard" Line, and all faces on one body line with one another perfectly. The advantages of this system are so many that it would be difficult to enumerate all of them. Among those which may be mentioned are: That it is now possible to line any Italic or Title with any Roman; to use heavy job letter, figures or characters with different faces on the same job, as in railroad work; to have but one set of figures in German offices where Roman is also used; that but one lot of leaders may be purchased for each body, etc. Not only are all the faces of each body on the same line, but faces of different bodies justify in line with one another accurately by the use of 2 point or 1 point leads, the latter being necessary only on the smaller bodies. As the spaces of all bodies are point set, fractions or multiples of points, they can be used for this justification as well. This feature is of the greatest importance in job work, and, by enabling the compositor to use the caps of the next smaller size of the series for small caps, results in the saving of material. Not only will all faces line with the standard leaders, but they will line with 2 point single or dotted rule perfectly by the use of 2 point or 1 point leads and standard quads. In spite of the use of leaders it is often necessary to use rule, and this innovation, which enables printers to have accurate lining without the use of cardboards, will be appreciated. Throughout the Old Styles the figures above and below the line have all been abandoned, and while retaining the old style design these important characters have been made of uniform size and line, and are now adaptable for all uses, being much handsomer and more legible. All small cap sorts liable to be confused with lower case have an extra nick. Our type productions are cast from a superior metal, which we guarantee equal to any used by our competitors. Labor-saving printers will save their money by purchasing the "Standard" Line type to replace types that do not line right.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ



No. 3 Open and Tint.
12, 18 and 24 Point.

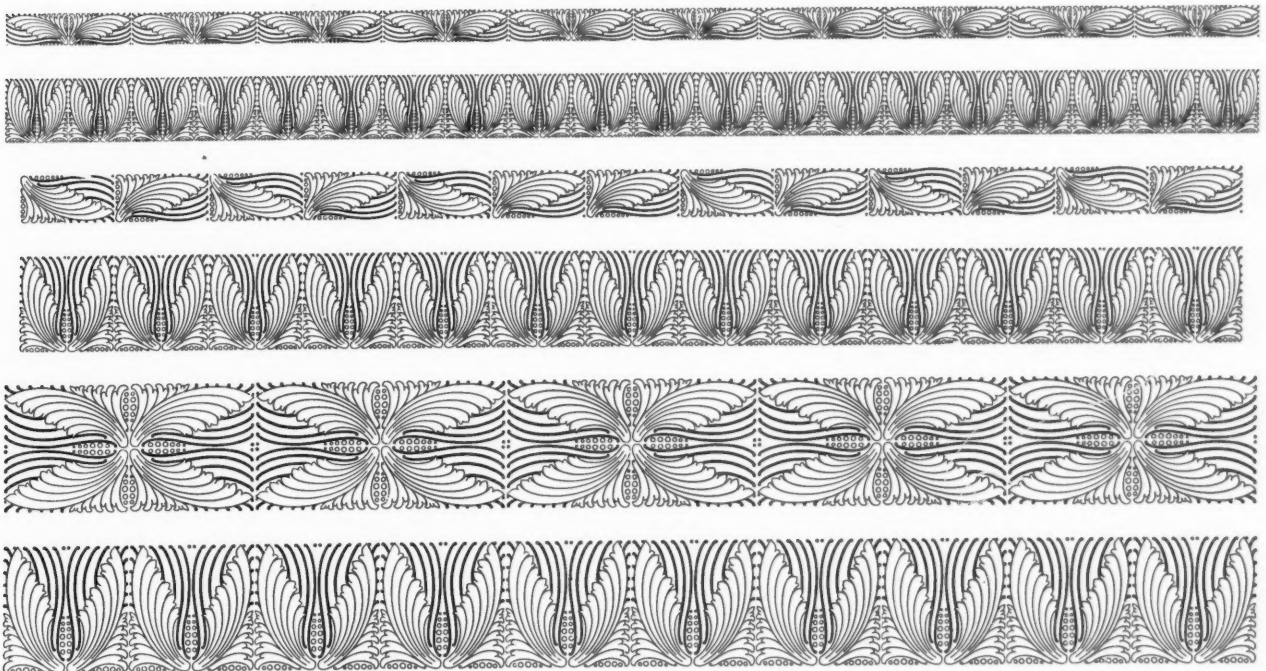


No. 6 Open and Tint.
12, 18 and 24 Point.

CRESCENT ART BORDERS,

Made by THE CRESCENT TYPE FOUNDRY, 349 & 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

12, 18 and 24 Point Borders No. II.



PRICES:—6 Point Borders, 5 feet, \$1.50; 12 Point, 5 feet, \$1.60; 18 Point, 5 feet, \$2.00; 24 Point, 3 feet, \$1.65.
The above prices apply to all borders of our manufacture.

SHEPARD SCRIPT SERIES.

Originated by THE CRESCENT TYPE FOUNDRY, 349 & 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

4A. 8a.

48 POINT SHEPARD SCRIPT

\$8.00

— All Careful Employers —
Steel Plate and Letter Press Printers
Efforts of Atlanta People

5A. 12a.

36 POINT SHEPARD SCRIPT

\$6.75

Some Departures in Type Founding
Many Beautiful Original Designs Shown Here
Glad Holiday Festivities Coming

6A. 18a.

24 POINT SHEPARD SCRIPT

\$5.25

May We Still Remember to Celebrate Christmas
Resort to Every Method to Introduce the Standard Lining System
Meritorious Efforts Should be Appreciated

8A. 18a.

18 POINT SHEPARD SCRIPT

\$3.75

The Attention of Printers and the Trade is Called to This New Face
It Being the First Script Ever Made on the Standard Line, Point System and Unit Set
Is Neat and Appropriate for All Classes of Fine Work

KEPT IN STOCK AND FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.
KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
PACIFIC STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, San Francisco.

GOLDING & Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.
CONNER, FENDLER & Co., New York.
DOMINION PRINTERS SUPPLY Co., Toronto, Can.

ALFERETA SERIES.

Made by THE CRESCENT TYPE FOUNDRY, 349 & 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

4A, 8a,

36 POINT ALFERETA

\$6.00

Some Artists of Note
Read 202 Letters from Home
Truth About Our Infantry

5A, 10a,

30 POINT ALFERETA

\$5.25

Choicest Floral Offerings
For Holiday Entertainments This Year
How Much in Pleasing Effects

6A, 12a,

24 POINT ALFERETA

\$4.50

Use Only Standard Line Type
Every Man the Architect of His Own Fortune
Applications for 325 Official Jobs

8A, 16a,

18 POINT ALFERETA

\$3.50

Especially Adapted to Artistic Embossing
Various Unique Standard Line Type and Border Productions
Numbers 349 & 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago

8A, 30a,

12 POINT ALFERETA

\$3.00

Superior Type Metal and New Matrices Tell the Story
The Successful Business Man Always Has Any Number of Amusing Anecdotes to Relate
Never Before Have Manufacturers Been Through Such Dull Times

KEPT IN STOCK AND FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.
KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
PACIFIC STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, San Francisco.

GOLDING & Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.
CONNER, FENDLER & Co., New York.
DOMINION PRINTERS SUPPLY Co., Toronto, Can.

Specimen of St. John Series

The Original! Patented October 29, 1895

5a 3A, \$9.50 60-POINT SAINT JOHN L. C. \$4.10; C. \$5.40

72-POINT SAINT JOHN INITIALS Font of 26 Letters, \$11.00 Per Single Letter, 50c.

Expected  olidays 8

7a 3A, \$7.25

48-POINT SAINT JOHN

L. C. \$3.70; C. \$3.55

STYLISH PROVISION
Requires Model Designs 16

9a 4A, \$5.00 36-POINT SAINT JOHN L. C. \$2.60; C. \$2.40

48-POINT SAINT JOHN INITIALS Font of 26 Letters, \$9.00 Per Single Letter, 40c.

HANDSOME  YPOGRAPHY
Elegant Letter for Festival Occasions 95

12a 5A, \$3.50 24-POINT SAINT JOHN L. C. \$2.00; C. \$1.50

16a 6A, \$3.20 18-POINT SAINT JOHN L. C. \$1.80; C. \$1.40

CHARMING DESIGN
Decidedly Pleasing Mode 28

YES, THERE ARE OTHERS
Saint John Remains Pace-Maker 14

30a 10A, \$2.80 12-POINT SAINT JOHN L. C. \$1.70; C. \$1.10

34a 12A, \$2.50 10-POINT SAINT JOHN L. C. \$1.50; C. \$1.00

ORIGINATES DESIRABLE STYLES
Inland Type Foundry Now Leader of the Procession 550

SECURE THE BEST FACES EVER MADE
Which are Cast Perfect Only on Standard Line and Unit Sets 76

All sizes from 10-Point up to 36-Point will also be furnished in 25-pound fonts, at second-class prices.

HHHHHHHH HHHHHHHHH HHHHHHHHH

In stock and for sale by Standard Type Foundry, Chicago; Crescent Type Foundry, Chicago; Freeman, Woodley & Co., Boston; Conner, Fendler & Co., New York; Golding & Co., Philadelphia and Chicago; Dominion Printers' Supply Co., Toronto.

Cast on Standard Line and Manufactured Only by

Inland Type Foundry 217 & 219 Olive
Saint Louis

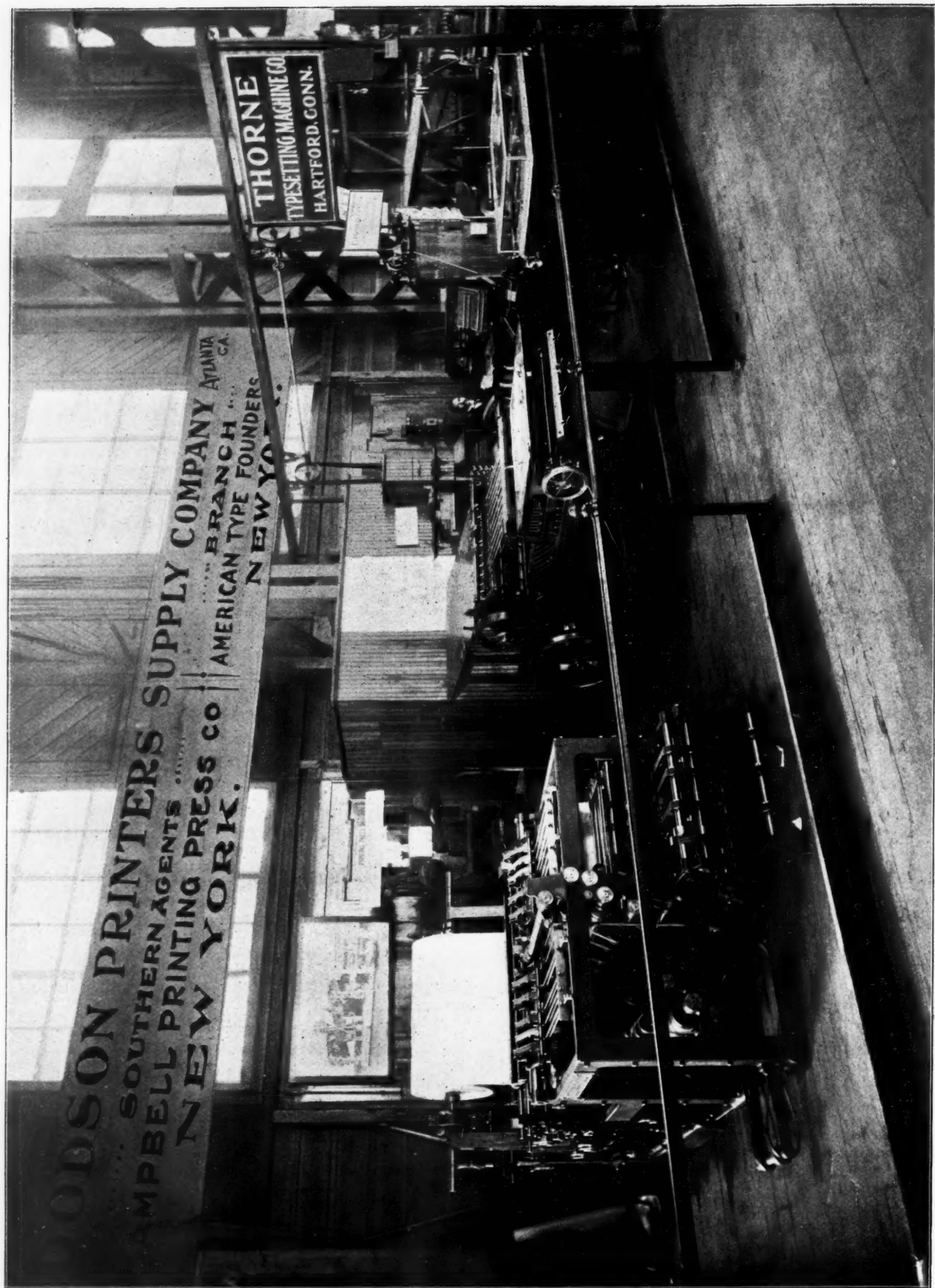


EXHIBIT OF THE DODSON PRINTERS' SUPPLY COMPANY, IN MACHINERY BUILDING, AT COTTON STATES
AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DODSON PRINTERS' SUPPLY COMPANY EXHIBIT AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

IN the notice of the exhibits at the Atlanta Exposition in the November number we were unable to include the picture and write-up of the above firm on account of failure to receive the photograph. We now take pleasure in presenting a fine half-tone of this exhibit and in saying a few words about the firm whose energy has made the display possible. The exhibit is located in a prominent position in



C. H. JOHNSON.

the machinery building, and contains a Campbell New Model Web press, a Campbell Century Pony press, a No. 3 Gally Embossing press, a Chandler & Price Gordon press, and show case from the American Type Founders' Company, same as at the World's Fair; a Thorne typesetting machine in operation; the old hand press originally used by Ben Franklin and now owned by the Campbell Press Company, besides several other smaller attractions. The exhibit is a very important one in the typographical line, and has been visited by thousands of editors and printers from all parts of the country. The presses being in constant operation, and the typesetting machine used for actual work and running every day, has caused the exhibit to be watched with great interest by every visitor who happened to pass. The Dodson Printers' Supply Company are southern agents for the Thorne typesetting machine, and it was one of the most advantageous moves this company made when they decided to include this machine in the exhibit, for nothing has attracted greater attention than this wonderful piece of machinery. They also represent the American Type Founders' Company in Atlanta and at the Exposition, and any of the type made by any of the branches of that company can be obtained through them. They are also the Southern agents for the Campbell Printing Press Company, C. B. Cottrell & Sons, Cranston Printing Press Company and Chandler & Price, and are general dealers in printers' materials and supplies. The firm has been in existence a great many years, and is well known throughout the South, Mr. W. C. Dodson, the head of the company, being personally acquainted with thousands of his customers. This exhibit at the fair has advertised the company more extensively than ever, and will have good results. Mr. C. H. Johnson, the treasurer of the company, should have credit for much of the success attained in the conduct of the exhibit, and the many visitors who met him there will testify to his uniformly courteous and affable treatment. The number of friends he made during the time the exhibit has been running will undoubtedly bring many new customers to the house. In an interview a member of the firm said: "Our establishment is a good thing for Southern printers and we have impressed them with that fact. Type, presses and all kinds of material cost no more when purchased of us than if bought in New York or Chicago. We have the largest machine shop for rebuilding and repairing presses in the South, and all our men are experts in this line. Our territory comprises the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and we have the name of every printer and publisher of any prominence on our books. Our company is known for its liberality and fair dealing with its customers, and some of the largest printers and publishers in our section began with us in their infancy and are today our largest customers. The personnel of our company is as follows: W. C. Dodson, president; C. H. Johnson, treasurer, and DeLos L. Hill,

secretary. W. C. Dodson founded the business fourteen years ago, at which time he was the proprietor of one of the largest job printing offices in Atlanta. He first represented and carried in stock a full line of type, etc., made by the old reliable Dickinson Typefoundry, of Boston, and continued their Southern agent until the formation of the American Type Founders' Company, which simply enlarged our stock and placed us in better position than ever to accommodate and favor Southern printers. We lay stress on the fact that we are today recognized and known to be the best friend of the Southern printers, and treat them with a greater liberality than they can obtain elsewhere. The most cordial relations exist between the members of our company and the trade. We might say that we are personally acquainted with nearly every newspaper man and printer in the states we control. C. H. Johnson does most of the traveling, and is not only a practical printer but was a successful newspaper man and job printer for years before joining Mr. Dodson in the supply business. The *La Grange Reporter*, of which he was one of the proprietors, had a state reputation as one of the best edited and best printed weeklies in the state, and was, under his management, doubtless the best paying newspaper property in the state. He brought the same energy and enthusiasm into the management of the Dodson Printers' Supply Company, and as a result of our combined efforts the business has gradually increased every year until we are now ranked as one of the important branches of the American Type Founders' Company. We have now in press one of the most complete specimen books ever issued, and it will soon be placed in the hands of every Southern printer. Every line of type shown in this book will be carried in stock in Atlanta for the convenience of our trade. Mr. Johnson is personally acquainted with nearly every printer and newspaper man in our territory, being a member of two or three state press associations, and he joins them in their annual outings. In this way he enjoys the most cordial relations with the trade, and has the entire confidence of all."

THE "NEW MODEL" WEB AND CAMPBELL "PONY" AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Aside from the mention made of the exhibit of the Dodson Printers' Supply Company in Machinery Hall, at the Atlanta Exposition, our readers will be pleased to learn a little of the two machines which occupy so important a position in this exhibit, namely, the New Model Web press and the Pony press of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of New York. This firm has shown unusual enterprise in arranging for the display of these machines at the fair, and the opportunity offered visitors of seeing exactly what the machines can do in actual operation is being taken advantage of by thousands of visitors at the exhibit. To look upon these two pieces of modern printing machinery beside the old hand press, built in 1742, cannot fail to impress the beholder with surprise at the advance made in machine building, and cause him to wonder how much further in the line of perfection the art of press construction will progress. An examination of the work turned out by these machines will lead him to believe that the acme of success had already been reached. One can hardly believe that the compact little New Model machine would be capable of turning out 16,000 four or eight page papers per hour, folded and ready for delivery; but here it is, doing the work and delivering it in a manner that receives the highest commendation of everyone who will examine the finished product. In building the New Model the utmost care has been taken as to the material put into the press, in the finish, and to all the details which go to make up a perfect machine. We have already described in our pages this wonderful piece of printing mechanism, and

an extended notice of it will not be necessary now. The Century Pony, which is also running by the side of the New Model, is another of the notable pieces of machinery which the Campbell Company are now placing in the most progressive and up-to-date offices in the land. This machine, also, is built in the same substantial manner as the New Model. To visit Atlanta and not take time to carefully look over these two machines would be one of the greatest mistakes that anyone interested in printing machinery could make.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

In this department special attention will be paid to all publications dealing entirely or in part with the art of printing and the industries associated therewith. While space will be given for expressions of opinion on books or papers of general interest which may be submitted for that purpose, contributors will please remember that this column is intended in the main for reviews of technical publications. The address of publisher, places on sale, and prices, should be inclosed in all publications sent for review.

"A DASH TO THE POLE," by Herbert D. Ward. Lovell, Coryell & Co., New York. Cloth, \$1. This story of arctic adventure will prove interesting to young people. The cover stamping in red-brown, silver and gold, is cleverly designed and brilliant in effect.

"A COIN CATECHISM," by J. K. Upton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretaries Sherman, Windom, and Folger. The Werner Company, publishers, Chicago and New York. Cloth, 50 cents. This little work is very neatly produced. The author's name vouches for its value and interest.

FROM MESSRS. Gauthier-Villars et fils, Paris, France, we have received an exceedingly interesting brochure, "Le Cure du Benizou," by Georges de Cavilly. It is beautifully illustrated from photographs from nature by Magron, in photocollographs by J. Royer, Nancy. The work is most exquisitely produced.

"THE MANHATTANERS: A Story of the Hour," by Edward S. Van Zile. Lovell, Coryell & Co., New York. Cloth, \$1. This book purports to represent certain characters, supposed products of newspaper and society life of New York. There are many semi-tragic situations, and the dialogues are interesting.

"A DAUGHTER OF THE TENEMENTS," by Edward W. Townsend, author of "Chimmie Fadden," etc., with illustrations by E. W. Kemble. Cloth, \$1.75. Lovell, Coryell & Co., New York. Life among the lowly in New York is well portrayed in this story. It is produced in the usual excellent style of the publishers.

FUNK & WAGNALLS have just issued from the press an unusually fine edition of "The Light of the World, or the Great Consummation," by Sir Edwin Arnold. It is printed on heavy imitation hand-made paper, with numerous fine half-tone illustrations on coated paper, inserted. The cover is a light-brown cloth; the stamp shows a conventionalized lily in dark brown and gold.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE," by Paul Bourget. Fifteen full-page original wood engravings. 12mo., cloth, \$1.50. F. Tennyson Neely, Chicago and New York, publisher. This translation from the French is produced in very attractive form. The excellence of the illustrations is notable, and the mechanical execution generally is highly creditable to the publisher.

WE acknowledge receipt of a copy of the fourth part of "Art Idols of the Paris Salon" for October, 1895. This issue is equal in every respect to the three which have preceded it in the character of printing, and exceeds in beauty some of the other numbers so far as the attractiveness of the subjects are concerned. The pictures include "In the Harem," by A. Aublet; "Daphne," by Jean Benner;

"Playing Cup and Ball" and "La Cigale," by A. Chantron; and "The Birth of Venus" and "The First Sorrow," by Bougereau. "Art Idols" is issued quarterly at \$1 per part. The White City Art Company are the publishers, 313 Dearborn street, Chicago.

"THE RIGHT TO LOVE," by Max Nordau, is a briefer and more philosophical treatment of a delicate subject than "Sowing the Wind." The atmosphere of the book is a healthful one in spite of certain *risqué* passages which the author deemed necessary to properly place before his readers the picture of domestic difficulties. Dr. Max Nordau is a philosopher, and German philosophy is apt to be heavy. The author of "Degeneration," however, has shown in "The Comedy of Sentiment," just published by F. T. Neely, that even German philosophy yields to the power of dramatic situations. "The Comedy of Sentiment" might be more literally translated "The Farce of Feeling," treating as it does of serious results achieved by artificially excited emotions.

MR. THOMAS B. MOSHER, of Portland, Maine, may indeed justly claim "to have solved the problem of how to present a choice poem in choice dress at a very moderate cost" in presenting his new edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The special features of this edition are an entirely new biographical sketch of Edward Fitzgerald by Mr. W. Irving Way, of Chicago, who has long been in touch with the Omar cult; parallel texts of the first and fourth editions; variorum readings giving all the textual changes in the second, third and fourth editions, and the omitted quatrains of the rare second edition of 1868. To the student of literature these canceled readings are of the greatest interest and value. There is also a bibliography of all English versions and editions revised to date.

FUNK & WAGNALLS have issued a notable contribution to the cause of prohibition in the "Album of Representative Prohibitionists." One hundred and twenty-six men and women forerunners and champions of the prohibition cause are represented by half-tone portraits and brief pen sketches. Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, of the *Voice* editorial staff, whose name appears as editor of the compilation, has done his work thoroughly and well. No attempt has been made to give critical estimates of the lives or work of the persons whose names appear—a clear and truthful statement of facts only is given. As a book of reference it should prove singularly useful, apart from other merits. A pleasing feature of the book are the decorative designs, by Mr. Charles Johnson Post, which appear on the front papers. The cover design is rich and tasteful.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Mansfield (Ohio) *Morning Chronicle* is a bright, readable newspaper, and, considering its youth, presents remarkable evidence of success. There are advertisements in abundance, and they are well written and well set up. Editor Miller has our congratulations.

THE pupils of the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, will get out a special Thanksgiving edition of the *Daily Republic-Times* of that city, November 27, the proceeds to be turned over to the local associated charities. Three general committees of seventeen members each have charge of the various departments of work.

SUNBEAMS PUBLISHING COMPANY, publishers of *Sunbeams' Little Folks* and *Sunbeams' Young People*, have purchased the subscription list of the *Young People's Magazine*, of Boston, and will combine it with *Sunbeams' Young People*. All the subscribers to the *Young People's Magazine* will hereafter receive *Sunbeams' Young People*. Negotiations for the submerging of the *Young People's Magazine* into *Sunbeams' Young People* have been going on for some time, and

were consummated early in November. The move takes a very excellent juvenile monthly out of the field, but adds so much more to the circulation of *Sunbeams' Young People*, which magazine, together with *Sunbeams' Little Folks*, now claims the largest circulation of any juvenile monthly.

THE *Evening Post*, of Denver, Colorado, has been purchased by H. H. Tammen, publisher of the *Great Divide*, and F. G. Bonfils, the capitalist of Kansas City, Missouri. The *Post* is an independent paper and was somewhat run down, but its owners propose to put it on its feet and make it one of the leading papers of that city. Its circulation has largely increased since the change of management, and it is making quite a stir in newspaper circles in Denver.

THE *Cleveland Press* has been making extensive additions to its plant, having fully doubled its room, and now has the largest floor space of any office in the state of Ohio. A new dress was put in the ad. department, and if the advertising patronage increases in the future as it has increased in the past, even this large supply will have to be added to soon. The type faces are of the latest styles. Ten men are at work in this department every day and frequently two or three more are necessary.

RECENT TYPE DESIGNS.

The newest faces brought out by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, include the Mazarin series, a page of which was shown last month. This letter is made at present in 8, 10 and 18 point sizes, and promises to be popular. Their Plate Script is another letter which has just been

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Chicago, Illinois.

MAZARIN SERIES.

Barnhart's Plate Script Series 123

PLATE SCRIPT.

Open Face Display Letter

ERA OPEN.

Beautiful Artistic Designs

LIGHTFACE ERA.

completed, in 14, 18, and 24 point sizes. The advance orders for this script are large. They have also brought out the outline letter for their Era series, called "Era Open," made in sizes from 12 to 60 point, as well as a new series called "Lightface Era," from 6 to 60 point.

Among the recent creations of the American Typefounders' Company are the "Speaker" series of ornamental



SPEAKER SERIES.



PACIFIC CUBS.

characters, a few samples of which are here presented. They were designed by Mr. Climer, of the Chicago branch. The set contains ten characters.

One of the original productions of the Pacific States Typefoundry, San Francisco, is the series of "Pacific

Cubs" shown herewith. There are twelve characters in all, and they speak for themselves. This firm has also brought out a new face entitled "Sierra," a line of the 18-point size being here shown. This letter was designed

SHERMAN Humanity 29

SIERRA SERIES.

and cut by Mr. Gustav Schroeder, the original designer and engraver of the well-known De Vinne series. It will be made in sizes from 6 to 48 point, and be on the market before long.

THE PASSING OF THE EXPERT MECHANIC.

Mechanics in the larger factories, mills, foundries and machine shops are becoming accustomed to the invasions of "exploration" parties from manual training schools and colleges. It has grown to be quite "the thing" for a professor or technical teacher to take a dozen or a score of his students through the immense mills of the Illinois Steel Company, the great ship-yards of South Chicago, McCormick's harvester works, Fraser & Chalmers' machine shops and others of the show places of industrial Chicago and point out to them immense machines which can bite a ten-inch steel bloom in two without a quiver, or some dainty combination of gears, levers, cams and friction clutches which can turn a cambric needle down to a perfect cylinder of steel no greater in diameter than a hair from a baby's head.

The machinery, great and small, the marvelous time and labor-savers, the fascinating devices which do all but think, are shown in detail to the young students, but the mechanic working at the bench near by, who can file a perfect square and can finish a bit of work to the thousandth part of an inch with no other tools than a light hammer, a "cape" chisel and a round file, is overlooked. Such mechanics are growing scarce.

Machinery is driving them out of the world, and it is only in smaller mills and repair shops that they are found in full possession of their wonderful skill. The division and subdivision of labor in the large works is making specialists out of the mechanics and machinists.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE printing plant of the failed firm of Hornstein Brothers has been sold to J. C. Skeen for \$5,000. Mr. Skeen intends to sell part of his purchase, retaining only enough to run an ordinary job printing office. The plant was estimated to be worth at least \$30,000.

Profitable Advertising, of Boston, Massachusetts, says that "Robert Ansley, business manager of the Chicago Times, came east a short time ago with E. McCormick, new business manager of the Chicago Herald. While in Boston he was given a dinner by C. H. Taylor, Jr., of the *Globe*." To be consistent our contemporary should have said C. H. Taylor, Jr., of the *Herald*.

THE Crescent Typefoundry, of this city, recently accomplished a feat in type manufacturing worthy of note. A certain typewriter firm requiring a new type face, this foundry cut and fitted 87 characters of a 12-point typewriter type and cast and delivered a 150-pound font within five days. This is certainly a rapid piece of work and shows what this foundry can do when their customers are in a big hurry.

MR. W. W. DENSLOW has returned from a sketching tour in Arkansas with a portfolio full of brilliant bits of native character and scenery. The material has been collected specially for Opie Read's forthcoming novel, "An Arkansas

Planter," announced for early publication. As its name denotes, the book deals mainly with plantation life, and is said to be perhaps the most notable of Mr. Read's many notable publications. The local color in the drawings will add largely to the interest of the story. We anticipate having an opportunity to show some of the representative sketches in our next issue.

SLOW collections in connection with the prevailing depression in business have caused a temporary embarrassment in the affairs of The Henry O. Shepard Company. For the protection of the interests of the company's creditors a full meeting of the board of directors was called, when it was unanimously decided that the affairs of the company should be placed in the hands of an assignee. Mr. P. R. Hilton was so appointed, and qualified. The firm has the confidence of its creditors and there is no room for doubt that the trouble will be quickly abridged.

PRINTERS generally know how disappointing it is to turn out work which the customer accepts but is evidently not entirely satisfied with. The expense of copperplate work prevents many from ordering it—they covet the effect, however, and expect to obtain more than an approximate effect from script type on the ordinary letterpress, and it is rarely

nor an order delayed to any extent. However, their experience is "not burned" up, and it would not surprise us to see them distance the old plant, which was among the first in this country, by one which cannot be excelled. The following appeared under date of November 22:

CHICAGO, November 22, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg leave to inform you of the total destruction of our plant by fire on the 21st instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

We have opened today (November 22) temporary quarters at 203 South Canal street. We shall be pleased to see all of our old customers and many new ones. And you may rest assured no time will be lost in equipping a plant as complete as the one we have just lost.

All orders will be promptly executed and taken care of, regardless of our misfortune. Yours very truly, GEORGE E. LLOYD & CO.

THE identity of the *Evening Journal* has been lost in its combination with the *Evening Press*. "An Old-Timer," in his interesting column in the *Evening News*, gives an interesting history of the *Journal*. A paper called the *Chicago Express*, but a short time in existence, on April 20, 1844, was sold to a company of gentlemen for \$1,500. Among these were George W. Meeker, John Frink, of the firm of Frink & Walker, stage proprietors; Buckner S. Morris, Jonathan Young Scammon, Samuel Lisle Smith, Jacob Russell, Walter L. Newberry, Giles Spring, Grant Goodrich and George W. Dole. These gentlemen, on April 22, 1844,



Courtesy Chicago "Evening News."

EVENTS OF THE WEEK, NOVEMBER 9, 1895—DRAWN BY FRED RICHARDSON.

that complete satisfaction is given. One of the most perfect imitations of engraved work comes to us from the type-foundry of Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler. The type is appropriately termed "Plate Script," and there is little doubt that with its aid the printer can now do all his society work without the aid of the steel-plate printer.

ON Sunday, November 24, the office of the *Chicago Dispatch* was the scene of a Mergenthaler composing machine contest between George W. Green and Eugene W. Taylor. A. C. Rice was referee and Frank Skinner read the proofs. The contest was for a purse of \$250 a side and the championship of the world. Mr. Green is an employee of the *Boston Standard*, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mr. Taylor was recently employed by the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Colorado. The contest was for seven hours' composition. The net result gave 70,700 ems of solid nonpareil to Green, and 64,027 to Taylor. It is claimed that Mr. Taylor has frequently done better work than shown in the contest. On the result of the contest being announced, Mr. Lee Riley, of Boston, immediately issued a challenge to the winner.

FIRE destroyed the Excelsior Block, Canal and Jackson streets, on the afternoon of November 21, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. Situated in this block was the well-known and popular house of George E. Lloyd & Co., manufacturers of electrotypes, stereotype, photo-engraving machinery and plating dynamos. The probable loss will be about \$38,000, insurance \$29,000. Mr. E. C. Williams, president of the company, with his characteristic push and energy, opened at 7 A. M. the next morning, under lease, machine shops and offices at 203 South Canal street, in the building on the opposite corner to the old location. Not a minute was lost,

discontinued the *Chicago Daily Express* and founded the *Chicago Daily Journal*. After a short time they employed Richard L. Wilson, at one time a clerk in a store of his brother, I think at Wilmington, Will county, in company with a J. W. Norris, to look after the business management of the paper. Mr. Wilson attended to the outside business of collecting and Mr. Norris to the bookkeeping. Both, however, took a hand in writing editorial paragraphs, in which Wilson exhibited some skill and Norris demonstrated his total incapacity for such work. For instance, in a paragraph on Henry Clay, Norris wrote of him as John Randolph, of Roanoke, spoke of him, as a man with a character which was well represented in the form of "a rotten mackerel by moonlight, which stinks and shines and shines and stinks." This settled the hash of Mr. Norris, who was incontinently discharged. He was an excellent person to carry messages. Norris died a short time since in a small western town, in which he was postmaster.

THE interests of the trade journals of Chicago and elsewhere are ably and interestingly considered each month in the *Trade Press*, which has the distinction of being the only journal in its field in America, or any other country. The November issue, one of the most notable produced, in its editorials, news notes and personal mention, is worthy of the studious regard of the makers of trade journals. The composition of the typography, both in the advertising and reading pages, is good, and in this respect alone it is an object lesson to its patrons. The management has recently issued a well-printed sheet showing the pages of some of the more prominent trade journals, with the portraits of the gentlemen who conduct them.

REVIEW OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

The purpose of this department is to candidly and briefly criticize specimens of printing submitted hereto. The large number of specimens submitted makes it necessary that all comments shall be brief, and no discourtesy is intended in the seeming bluntness of adverse criticisms. Contributors who fear adverse criticism must give notice that they desire only favorable mention, and should their specimens not deserve praise no comment whatever will be made.

E. H. LISK, Fulton street, Troy, New York: Illustrated catalogue, forty-eight pages, 8 by 9, with illuminated cover. A creditable piece of work, considering the short time in which it was produced.

FROM Burt W. Pearson, Union street, Charlestown, Massachusetts: Specimens of general jobwork which show that he has the right conception of typographical display. The presswork is fairly good.

A FEW specimens of printing from James Sanborn, Cohoes, New York, indicate that there exists much room for improvement in both composition and presswork. The "List of Duplicates" is very poor work.

SELL T. HAWKINS, Danville, Indiana, sends samples of general commercial and society printing which could be somewhat improved in composition. Presswork is good, but in some instances colors do not harmonize.

HORACE RESCOTT, superintendent of Transcript Publishing Company, North Adams, Massachusetts, submits samples of programmes, cards, bill-heads, etc. Composition is well displayed, presswork neat, colors well chosen, and embossing good.

HARRY J. WARRING, with the Butler Printing House, Noblesville, Indiana: Blotter and business card, both printed in colors. The composition is good, though the rulework design is ordinary. There is room for improvement in the presswork.

A NEWSPAPER display advertisement from Elmer H. Brown, Cherokee, Iowa, a "printer's devil in a country office," is neatly set, and is a good piece of work for a beginner. The line "Special Sale" would look better if set in a larger type and with less border embellishment.

E. F. BIGELOW, Portland, Connecticut, forwards a lamp catalogue, 72 pages and cover, 12 by 20 inches in size, which is a fine example of letterpress printing, the detail of the lamp engravings being well brought out. The samples of commercial work are neat and good.

CLAUDE O. FUNK, Wichita, Kansas, sends a few samples of work of good quality in composition and presswork. The "Midget Tablet," about 2 by 3 inches in size, suitable for the vest pocket, is a good idea, the four cover pages being utilized for advertising purposes.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a package of letterpress and lithographic work from the press of Hussey & Gillingham, Adelaide, South Australia. All the samples bear evidence of artistic treatment—composition, presswork and harmonious disposition of color being very good.

C. T. GAITHER, Youngstown, Ohio, submits sample of printing—a leaf from a carriage manufacturer's catalogue—with the request that we will state how the fine result is accomplished. The work is done in three printings from woodcuts—yellow tint, black ink and gloss ink.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, with the Globe Printing Company, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, submits a package containing a varied assortment of printing. The composition on most of the samples give evidence of good taste in display, especially on the business cards. Presswork is uniformly good.

J. S. GAGNIER, with Winn & Hammond, Detroit, Michigan, forwards a few samples of plain and illuminated steel die engraving and embossing which are excellent examples of that line of work. The Knight Templar card is an exquisite piece of die work in red, blue, green, silver and gold.

A NUMBER of specimens of commercial and society printing from W. T. Ridgley, Great Falls, Montana, show artistic taste in typographical display and excellence in presswork, many of the samples being beautifully clear and sharp in impression, and colors nicely harmonized and in good register.

A FEW samples of book and job work from C. E. Fenner, Westfield, New York, give evidence of taste in composition and general excellence in presswork, but the half-tone of the Westfield Academy could be considerably improved by cutting away the sky and using a little less ink. The label work is good.

"SPECIMENS OF PRINTING" is the title of a collection of samples of printing issued by the Keystone Press, Wellston, Ohio. Young printers will find it of service in giving them ideas of display in job composition. The book consists of seventy-two pages and cover, 6 by 9, oblong, and its price is 50 cents.

"SOMETHING ABOUT SWEETS" is the catchy title of a 32-page and cover pamphlet descriptive of Sweet's hotel. It is the work of the West Michigan Printing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and is a good sample of artistic composition and fine presswork, the half-tones especially showing careful work.

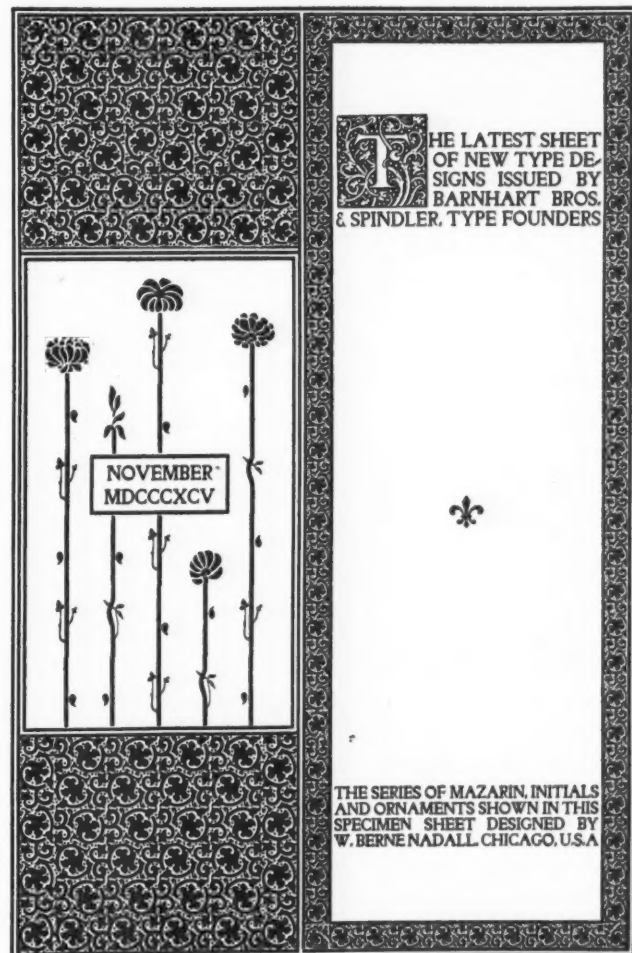
FROM the Golden Eagle Printing Company, Ashland, Kentucky: Samples of commercial work and a catalogue. The cards, bill-heads, etc., are of average quality. The catalogue is a good piece of composition; the presswork, in some parts, is faulty—the make-ready on some of the cuts not being so good as it might be.

FROM Bert H. Irving, with the Rockland (Mass.) Standard: a collection of commercial work in which the composition is well up to the average.

Some newspaper advertisements submitted are set in an attractive manner, and show that Bert has a good conception of the right way to display an ad. to catch the wary customer.

A LARGE number of cards, programmes, bill-heads, etc., have reached us from O. P. Leonard, with the Tolman Job Print, Brockton, Massachusetts, which are admirable samples of display in composition, and the presswork is very good. O. P. Leonard is an adept in the manipulation of border and rulework; and arrangement and disposition of colors are harmonious and artistic.

THE large number of cover designs in black and white, which have lately appeared and evidently found favor, have stimulated typefounders to produce type and borders in imitation of the engraved designs. The accompanying specimen of this class of work shows how well they have succeeded



CHARLES E. WAGENER, compositor, Chicago.

in producing material that, properly used by the artistic compositor, can be substituted for the artist's and engraver's work, with the additional advantage that it can be used over and over again, while the engraved design is suitable only for the particular work for which it is made.

J. C. VAN NESS, Detroit, Michigan, forwards a neat brochure entitled "Souvenir of Petoskey and Bay View." It consists of fifty-two pages of half-tone views and descriptive letterpress, very finely printed on heavy enameled stock, size 5 by 7 inches, oblong, in embossed cover. The views are remarkably clear in detail, the presswork being almost perfect. It is well worth the price, 25 cents.

A. E. MARTIN, with Perry & McGrath, Charlotte, Michigan: Samples of letter-heads, cards, etc. The D. B. Davidson & Co. letter-head is a poor specimen of type display. In the W. Geddes & Co. letter-head you have got the correct idea, but the ornaments do not harmonize with the Jensen Old Style type. A blacker ornament would be more in keeping. The Charlotte Manufacturing Company card is a neat production.

PENNINGTON BROS., "progressive printers," Decatur, Illinois, evidently deserve the title they give themselves. The character of their work shows care in its mechanical execution and thoughtful consideration of the needs of customers. We have criticised many of Pennington Bros.' specimens in this column, and rarely if ever has there been fault to find with them. We hope to show some specimens of their work in the near future.

FROM Queensland Printing and Publishing Company, Brisbane: Neatly printed card in three colors on pale-green tinted stock. Also four-page midget time table, printed in red and black, in which an attempt has been

made to spell the name of the printing company with the long *s*, but *f* has been used instead of *f*, making a grievous failure of the business. The cross-bar should have been cut away from the *f*, when the semblance would have been more perfect.

THE farewell issue of "The Investigator," designed and printed by Adkins Printing Company, New Britain, Connecticut, is a book of 104 pages, 7 by 10, with a handsomely printed paper cover. The headpieces and initials, worked in two or more colors, are neatly designed, and the typography is good, but the presswork could be improved. Some of the pages are quite gray, while others have enough ink to give them a muddy appearance; the make-ready being also very uneven.

H. L. VANDERVORT, foreman of the printing department of the J. R. Watkins Medical Company, Winona, Minnesota, forwards several samples of printing for review. The cards, bill-heads, etc., are neat in composition and presswork good. The book, we think, is not so good as the other work, but presume it has been printed from electrotypes plates, as the half-tone illustrations are very foggy. The make-up of the book is too crowded — more space should have been allowed below illustrations and above headings.

THE Printing Department of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association has favored us with a copy of its specimen book of types and borders, a finely printed book of ninety-six pages, 7 by 10 inches, handsomely bound in flexible morocco, gilt edged, and with gold stamp on front page of cover. It shows an extensive variety of types and border, printed on extra heavy enameled stock, and both composition and presswork are excellent. G. E. Litchfield and J. J. Brine, managers of the printing department, are to be congratulated for producing such a handsome specimen book.

A PLAN of keeping specimens for convenient reference in small printing offices has been devised by F. H. McCulloch, of Austin, Minnesota. The device is in the form of a number of envelopes arranged perpendicularly. The case takes up no room, as it hangs against the wall flat. It is substantially made of heavy pressed board and cloth with leather hinges, so that it can be folded up readily and used as a sample case when out soliciting work. Each section is properly labeled in gilt, with flap to keep the dust out. When hanging up it is 3 feet long by 13½ inches wide, and when folded is 5½ by 13½ inches. It is sold for \$3, cash with order.

A NEAT pamphlet of sixty-four pages and cover reaches us from the Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Capt. R. H. Pratt, superintendent. It contains a large number of half-tone views of the buildings and surroundings, interiors, classrooms, workshops, groups of the students, etc., all of which are very finely printed on enameled stock. The view of the printing department shows it to be completely fitted up with cylinder and job presses, and the printers — male and female — are a very intelligent looking body of young people. The statement is made that "students must be well advanced in their studies before they can enter the printing office," which is a wise provision of the management.

OUR space for this department being limited, we have been compelled to hold over for future review several specimens received during the past month.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

BEN CORDAY, lately with the Cleveland Printing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted a position in the composing room of the *Recorder*.

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Evening News*, which was an offshoot of *Every Saturday*, a labor paper, has suspended. It strayed from the labor field into politics and died.

THOMAS BELL, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was burned so seriously by an electric light wire last summer, is slowly recovering, and hopes to be around not later than the first of the new year.

CLEVELAND Typographical Union, No. 53, is pushing the label. There is a law in Ohio which protects labels that are registered with the secretary of state. This has been done by No. 53, and hereafter the label will be used by only such as are entitled to it.

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*, for the second time, has locked out its union printers and placed non-union men in its office. It is said the stockholders are not in sympathy with the lockout, but that the trouble is due to the action of the manager, William M. Speer.

It is a fact not generally known among printers that Mr. S. K. White, president of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, was the inventor of the first machine for making leads, which reduced the price from 38 cents to about 9½ cents per pound.

CLEVELAND Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 50, will give its fourth annual ball on Monday evening, December 16, at

Germania Hall. The committee of arrangements promise to make the occasion even more notable than those preceding it. The editor of this magazine acknowledges an invitation to attend from Mr. Louis Neiderlander, the corresponding secretary of the organization.

THE employes of the award division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing gave a banquet on the evening of Saturday, November 23, at Reuters, Washington, D. C. From the chairman of the committee, Mr. George M. Ramsey, the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges the courtesy of an invitation to be present.

THE Printers' Technical Club, of Rockford, Illinois, will appropriately celebrate Franklin's birthday, January 17, a committee, composed of C. E. Bennett, F. S. Horner and T. W. Clark, being appointed to complete arrangements. The club has plenty of talent in its membership, and a literary and musical programme will no doubt be given.

THE Werner Printing Company, of Akron, Ohio, the largest book publishing house in Ohio, has entered into an agreement with the American Federation of Labor by which the firm will hereafter employ no printers but those who are members of the International Typographical Union. This firm has been employing non-union men in its composing rooms for a considerable time.

JAMES HILL, publisher of the Albany (N. Y.) *Sunday Telegram*, and the Elmira (N. Y.) *Budget*, has filed a bill of sale to his creditors on both properties. Last spring Mr. Hill locked out his union printers and placed non-union men in his offices, and declared war on Albany Union, No. 4. Now there are about one hundred unsatisfied judgments docketed against Mr. Hill in Albany county.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "If you can spare the space, and think it would be of sufficient interest, I, for one, should appreciate it if you would publish an inventory of a small job office, with everything new and up to date, worth about \$750 — list prices. It could be made up in your own office or you could ask for outside contributions, or both." If any of our readers have opinions on this subject we shall be glad to hear from them.

THE Washington *Post*, Washington, D. C., is appreciative of its competent employes. In a recent issue it gave this testimonial: "No matter how well an advertisement is written, unless it is effectually 'set up' it will not be a success. The patrons of the *Post* are safe in this respect, for than John McCormick, the gentleman who has charge of the display ads. there is none more skillful in the country. Mack has long been recognized as one of the finest job printers in the country. He is painstaking and enthusiastic, knows all the latest and best designs, has an artistic eye, and brass rule seems to be plastic in his hands. All the advertisers and ad. writers like him. His immediate assistants, Messrs. T. M. Lawler, J. K. Seagraves and J. C. Alverson, are capable men. The ruling genius of the composing room, Foreman Hinton, is proud of Mack and his 'displayers.'" Mr. McCormick has been a constant reader of THE INLAND PRINTER from its first number. We believe he is now connected with the *Times*, Washington, D. C.

A PRACTICAL guide for the production of "Lichtdruck" half-tone and line etchings for art printings and use in the letterpress, by Friedrich Stolle, has been published by H. Bechhold, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, bearing the title, "Die Photo-mechanischen Pressen Druck Verfahren" ("the photo-mechanical printing press processes.") Although there are a number of works in existence, describing separately each process, there has been no book published before, giving a detailed, albeit short, instruction about all these processes together. Stolle's book fills this want. It gives information about the collodion wet-plate process, pigment

or carbon prints, heliogravure, lichtdruck, transfer methods on metal plates, etching on zinc and on copper. The methods are arranged so that the more difficult processes follow the easier ones, and the formulas given have been put to the test by the author, who himself is a pupil of Prof. Dr. H. W. Vogel. A number of illustrations adds to the value of the little book, the acquisition of which at the modest price of 3 marks (about 75 cents) we can well recommend to beginners as well as to more experienced hands.

A CORRESPONDENT in Montreal, Quebec, writes despondently of the condition of trade in that city. The prospects of newspaper printers, he says, are not very brilliant just now. Most of the daily papers have recently put in typesetting machines, with the result that a majority of the compositors have been dispensed with. What is to be done? is the all-important question at present. Doubtless many may succeed in obtaining employment in some other capacity, and others are looking for job or book work, and making a valiant effort to stave off starvation in the meantime; but the jobbing market is already overstocked, and there seems to be little chance in that direction for any but the best all-around hands. Truly, whatever benefit future generations may derive from the typesetting machine is being dearly paid for by the printers of today. Competition is exceedingly keen. There are so many hole-in-the-wall "printeries," operated by know-it-alls who have served a few months at the trade—or know someone who has—that prices, more especially on cheap work, are often cut below actual cost. Of course, as a natural result, there is an early failure; but there is always another half-fledged apprentice ready to keep the ball rolling. This is extremely irritating to the legitimate printing business, but it is difficult to find a remedy, as most consumers look at the price first, appearance being only a secondary consideration. I feel half tempted to send you some specimens of the work turned out by these slop-shops, and will probably do so another time.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us for advice in the following terms: "I am at present holding a position as foreman on a Sunday paper, but my health is failing. I am thinking of preparing a small office so as to do fine commercial work as well as ball programmes and society work, and would like your advice or opinion as to what make of press would best answer my purpose. All I care to do is to just keep myself busy, and would therefore run the press by foot. Don't you think there is much more clean profit in a neat little office than to try and meet competition in a larger one? My idea would be to send out new styles of type and cards when out, and thus try and educate the better class of the public to keep up to date. As a subscriber to your valuable publication your opinion will be favorably received.—R. H. M." We cannot undertake to advise our correspondent further than to say that in our opinion his best course is to investigate the merits of the presses advertised in these columns and in that of other printers' trade journals. He will find in the various presses points of excellence varying to suit almost all requirements. It is a matter of doubt if it is healthier to hold a good position with a secure salary or to run a small office without power. The idea advanced is one which has peculiar fascinations for printers, and many go into business with the idea that they have peculiar abilities and aptitudes which will make their undertaking a success. What trade can be controlled at the start? What is its character? What are the possibilities of the city and vicinity? What competition is there? Can you buy for cash? These are the matters we must know before we can give definite advice. And should all these conditions alluded to be favorable and you still want advice, it is then evidence in itself that it would be better for your physical and moral health that you did not go into business.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Bryant Paper Company will in the near future erect a large mill at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

IT is reported that the Western Paper Board Company is to build a paper and pulp mill in the vicinity of the Chicago Stock Yards.

MR. CHARLES HINZE, who has just returned to Brooklyn, New York, from an extended tour through Europe, has been appointed superintendent of Joseph Wetter & Co's engraving department.

MOSES W. DONNALLY, of Charleston, West Virginia, is using Thorne machines on his daily (the *Gazette*), and on the state printing work.

THE California Typefoundry (Painter-Cornell Company) succeed Painter & Co., dealers in type and printers' supplies, 510 Clay street, San Francisco.

NEW YORK state has decided to issue \$9,000,000 of canal bonds, and it is receiving many designs and requests from engraving houses all over the United States.

THE Traders' Paper Company, of which Mr. James A. Roberts, of Buffalo, is president, is to erect a factory building, costing \$300,000, at Lockport, New York.

THE Southbridge Printing Company, of Southbridge, Massachusetts, has recently enlarged and improved their plant, and added a complete waterworks system as a protection against fire.

REPORTS from Fort Smith, Arkansas, say that Chauncey Lick, printer, and Lawson Thrash, printer, have consolidated under the name of Thrash-Lick Printing Company. This is a thumping arrangement.

THE Mergenthaler Linotype Company is about to erect a new factory building in Brooklyn, New York, at an expense of \$35,000. This step is rendered necessary by the great and increasing demand for their machines.

MR. E. F. BIGELOW, publisher *Tribune*, Middletown, Connecticut, has recently added to his office a four-roller Babcock "Optimus" press, and announces this fact in a four-column advertisement in a recent issue of his paper.

THE general offices of the Thorne Typesetting Machine Company are now located at No. 34 Park row, New York city. They are much more conveniently and pleasantly situated than in their former quarters at Rose and Duane streets.

THE Empire Printing Press and Manufacturing Company is the title of a firm recently established in New York city for the purpose of dealing in printing machinery. Printers having unused machinery upon their hands should read their advertisement in this issue.

MR. G. EDW. OSBORNE, well known to the trade in past years as the head of the firm of G. Edw. Osborne & Co., dealers in printers' materials at New Haven, Connecticut, is now in charge of the New York branch of Golding & Co., Mr. Estes, the former manager, having retired to accept a position with the Central Typefoundry branch of the American Typefounders' Company, at St. Louis.

FROM Golding & Co., 177-179 Fort Hill square, Boston, Massachusetts, we have received a copy of No. 6 of their new series *Bulletin*, listing many of the specialties for printers which have made this firm so well known wherever the art of printing is practiced, and also their illustrated price list of electrotyped calendars for the year 1896, containing a line so varied as to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchaser.

THE Great Western Typefoundry, Kansas City, Missouri, opened their new building at 710-712 Wall street to the employing printers of their city on November 21, and extended an invitation to them to hold the monthly dinner in the new

building. The building is fitted up especially for the business intended and contains one of the finest and handsomest printing press salesrooms in the United States.

THE Bergstrom Printing Company has been incorporated at Atlanta, Georgia, by Mrs. M. W. Bergstrom, O. M. Bergstrom and W. A. Teat, of that city, and N. G. Sandberg, of Chicago, and propose to do book, job and general show printing.

FOR the banquet of the Kalamazoo Game and Fish Protective Association, the Grand Rapids Engraving Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, have prepared an appropriately designed and well-engraved menu design. The high grade of work produced by the company is well exemplified in the specimen.

THE firm of J. H. Stonemetz & Co., 23 Park row, New York, has recently had an accession in the person of Mr. Walter T. Ives, a nephew of Brayton Ives, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Ives is a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, having taken the mechanical course.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, has a new paper—the daily and weekly *Post*. W. H. Phelps, founder of the *Leader*, is proprietor of the new paper. He has a new office, which includes a Thorne typesetting machine. The Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have also just installed three of these same machines.

J. U. GIGUERE, proprietor of the French and English job printing house, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, who was burned out some time ago, is now located at 169 Main street. He has had considerable trouble in getting the insurance companies to adjust the losses, but hopes to come to an amicable arrangement before long.

A VERY commendable circular, designed by Mr. George E. Lincoln, and printed in two colors by Redfield Brothers, of New York, has recently been received from the Thorne Typesetting Machine Company. A great deal of concise information is condensed into a small amount of space, and we would commend it as an object lesson to “ad-smiths” in general. Mr. Lincoln is connected with the New York office of the company.

THE Brooks Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have recently put in an automatic press, manufactured by the Harris Automatic Press Company, of Niles, Ohio, which is working to their entire satisfaction. Bent plates are used, and it can print 200 per minute. It will feed and print envelopes, card-board, tagboard or blotting paper, and if the stock catches it will instantly stop the machine, thus preventing the spoiling of anything. It does not take up as much room as an ordinary platen press.

MR. O. J. MAIGNE, the surviving partner of D. J. Reilly & Company, manufacturers of printers' rollers, 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York, and for a number of years manager of the estate of D. J. Reilly, will after January 1 conduct the business in his own name, having bought the entire plant of Mr. Reilly's heirs. Mr. Maigne has been controlling affairs entirely since the death of his partner some years ago, and the change in name will have no effect whatever upon the business, patrons continuing to receive the same prompt attention and fair treatment for which this establishment has always been noted, and goods that give satisfaction in every instance. A full-page announcement of this change in name appears elsewhere.

A NEW price list and specimen sheet has just been issued by Frederick H. Levey Company, ink makers, New York, which at first glance looks like a number of samples from a paper house selling cover stock, but upon closer examination is found to contain a dozen varieties of the finest inks manufactured by this company. The idea of having a solid strip of color at the edge of each sheet run in connection

with a half-tone cut and some printed matter is a novel one, and enables printers to tell at a glance just how each color will look when used in three different ways. The advertisement is attractive and ought to bring them business.

A SPECIAL delivery service, that promises to be a popular feature, has been inaugurated by the MacKellar, Smiths and Jordan branch of the American Typefoundry, at Philadelphia. City orders received by telephone and telegraph are filled immediately upon receipt and delivered by special messengers, thus doing away with the delay and annoyance often resulting heretofore to customers in a hurry.

It is claimed for a new style of jobbing press, recently invented by F. C. Harrington, of East St. Johnsbury, Vermont, that it is not equaled in simplicity and speed or excelled in the character of work done upon it by any job press in the market. The principal feature of the invention is a stationary platen. This makes it possible for the one feeding to place upon it the paper or card with nicer exactness and far greater rapidity than when, as in other presses, the platen is constantly in motion. The mechanism of the press is simplicity itself, everything not needed for effectiveness being dispensed with. The inventor has named it the Owl press, and has had it patented. The rapidity with which it is possible to print on this press is said to be wonderful.

THE *Printers' Register* of November 6, 1895, makes note of the differences between Messrs. Raithby, Lawrence & Co. and Mr. Robert Hilton in the following terms: “The litigation between Messrs. Raithby, Lawrence & Co., limited, proprietors of the *British Printer*, and Mr. Robert Hilton, manager of the *British Art Printer*, which arose out of the foundation of the latter journal, was terminated on the 25th ultimo by the sentencing of Mr. Hilton to a month's imprisonment for contempt of court in not obeying the injunction granted against him. While one cannot but feel some amount of pity for a man of unquestioned ability who has by a wrong-headed course of conduct brought himself into so painful a position, most men will sympathize with the plaintiffs in the steps that they have been forced to take in the defense of their property.”

BUSINESS NOTICES.

This column is designed exclusively for the business announcements of advertisers and for descriptions of articles, machinery, and products recently introduced for the use of printers and the printing trades. Statements published herein do not necessarily voice the opinion of this journal.

THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL.

Those who have not yet obtained the October number of the *Electrotype Journal*, published by the Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Company, Chicago, should send for one at once. This issue contains a large number of calendar plate designs, new half-tone illustrations and Cotton States Exposition Building cuts. Its frontispiece calendar design is a handsome specimen of three-color half-tone process work with gold border, and is a very close imitation of a highly colored lithograph.

A CORRECTION.

In the advertisement of the American Engraving Company in THE INLAND PRINTER for November the price of the cuts shown should have read “\$1.50” instead of “\$1.” The regular price is given in this issue, and will hereafter be in effect. No more beautiful cuts than those which appear each month in their advertisements have ever been shown in THE INLAND PRINTER, and they inform us that its readers have given substantial recognition of this fact.

IT WILL PAY

Photo-engravers to send to Scovill & Adams Company, 423 Broome street, New York, for their photo-engravers' catalogue with latest information concerning the art.

THE MOST POWERFUL EMBOSsing PRESS.

The complete success of the 12 by 18 inch size of the John Thomson Press Company's Eccentric Action Embossing Press has resulted in a demand for a still larger machine; which demand is, of course, to be promptly met. Work is now well advanced on an 18 by 24 inch press, adapted both for regular embossing and for the use of bookbinders as a "smasher."

It is believed that this press will supersede the old-fashioned types now generally used; for the reason that it will be capable of turning out at least *three or four times greater* quantity of work in the *same time* and at the *same labor cost*.

This press will weigh about 9,000 pounds, of which over a ton will be of high-grade steel forgings. The bed weighs about 1½ tons; the connecting rods 900 pounds; the platen 1,700 pounds. Face of platen swings out *flat* like a table. Platen may be instantly stopped or started. Is a very safe press to operate; little or no liability to injure the feeder. Very compact, requiring much less floor space than the old-fashioned toggle presses. The theoretical impression capacity is over 2,000 second foot tons. Can be run at any speed by one or two belts or by separate direct-connected electric motors.

In presses for printing fine work at fast speed, for paper-box cutting and scoring and the like, our line is the best in the world. This is no idle boast, but can be substantiated for cash. This means "pay or play" to all comers.

Printers, embossers and bookbinders are invited to correspond with us direct. Our presses are not handled by typefounders; we deal direct, first hands.

JOHN THOMSON PRESS COMPANY,
Designers and Builders of Highest Grade
Platen Presses for Every Duty.

Main Office, 253 Broadway, New York.

Branch, 1107 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

London Store, 63 Farringdon Road, E. C.

PROCESS ENGRAVING.



The cut herewith was made by the new process of Haskell & Haskell, Ashland, Kentucky, which is said to be the most rapid process known. In addition to being useful for newspaper work it can be utilized for the embellishment of jobwork with ornaments, borders, etc. The clearness and accuracy of detail obtained by the process makes it identical with the more expensive processes in effect, and the simplicity and economy of its method places it within the reach of printers remote from large centers of trade. Those interested should send for circulars giving full particulars about this new process, and for specimens of the work.

THE cut herewith was made by the new process of Haskell & Haskell, Ashland, Kentucky, which is said to be the most rapid process known. In addition to being useful for newspaper work it can be utilized for the embellishment of jobwork with ornaments, borders, etc. The clearness and accuracy of detail obtained by the process makes it identical with the more expensive processes in effect, and the simplicity and

ELECTRICITY FOR POWER.

In mentioning the new folding machine of Chambers Brothers Company, on page 212, last month, the motor attached was not referred to particularly. It may be interesting to note that the machine was propelled by a Lundell electric motor, the photograph having been made from one of the machines built for the American Book Company, of New York, all of which were equipped with these motors. The Chambers Brothers Company inform us that they have placed the same motor upon similar machines built for the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, of New York. The attaching of motors to presses or folding machines dispenses with line shafting or belts of any kind, and, as was mentioned in the November issue, in the article about the Card motor, has been adopted by a number of printing offices and bindery establishments.

A NEW NEWSPAPER FILE.

Mr. Bernard McGinty, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, is the inventor of a combined newspaper file and binder which is intended to supersede the old-fashioned way of straddling the papers over a stick. As the new file is somewhat of a novelty a short description of it may be of interest to our readers. It is made of machine steel, weighing only one pound, and the papers are hung on three needles over which are placed brass tubes, turned over at the bottom, which serve as binders when the file is full, it being only necessary to turn over the top of the tube with a knife, when the papers are firmly and neatly bound, and can be lifted off the file and laid away for future reference. It is not necessary to take the file down to place papers on it, as this is easiest done when it is hanging up; the sheets are easily and quickly put in place and are firmly held by a spring clamp. The new file is to be made in a variety of styles and will be especially valuable for reading rooms, libraries and newspaper offices.

IDEAL IN NAME, IDEAL IN FACT.

What is the use of wasting so much time and labor in working the old Washington hand press, when better work can be done in less than half the time on the new Ideal Hand Cylinder press? You can afford to set the old hand press on one side as a relic of a past age, and put in this modern invention, which has made a complete revolution in the printing of country newspapers.

The "Ideal" runs so light that one may print an edition of 1,000 copies without being fatigued in the least. With this press the labor of press-day becomes a pleasure. The "Ideal" has solved the problem of how to get out a country paper in clean, handsome shape, and with the least amount of wear on type and less expense for ink, rollers and oil than is possible on any other press ever manufactured. See illustration elsewhere.

BOOKS BY BISHOP.

Bishop's books for printers, which are advertised on another page, make very suitable Christmas presents for employers to give to their workpeople. The "Printers' Order Book" is good for the employers themselves, and the start of the New Year is a good time to begin keeping systematic accounts, which this book enables them to do. The "Price List and Estimate Guide" is also calculated to help toward profit-making.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF STOCK CUTS.

Messrs. C. J. Peters & Son, 145 High street, Boston, Massachusetts, have just completed and are sending out a new catalogue of half-tone stock cuts. A large variety of plates is shown, from the smallest cut desirable for the front page

of a folder to large ones suited to calendar headings. They also present a number of handsome border designs to be printed in connection with the half-tones. They are sending with the catalogue a sheet fully describing their electrotype calendars for 1896. An advertisement of the catalogue appears elsewhere in this issue.

ARMENIANS IN AMERICA.

There are about six thousand Armenians in the United States, mostly in the eastern cities, and employed in the mills of Lawrence, Lowell and Manchester. A semi-monthly paper, named *Haik*, is issued in New York and is well supported. Type for the *Haik* is cast by the American Type Founders' Company, and the specimens herewith are printed for the satisfaction of the curious in such matters:

10 Point Armenian.

ԱՐԻԻ ԿՍՅՈՒԹԻՒՆՆ ՔԱՆՈՒՄԿԱՆ

Կայուն թիւնն ի Հայաստան յոյժ ծանր է և ճգնաժամական: Հայկական որ ի բազմազգ հեռէ զպարսէ և զհարսպար գրգռելէ, արդէն անցած է նախնական

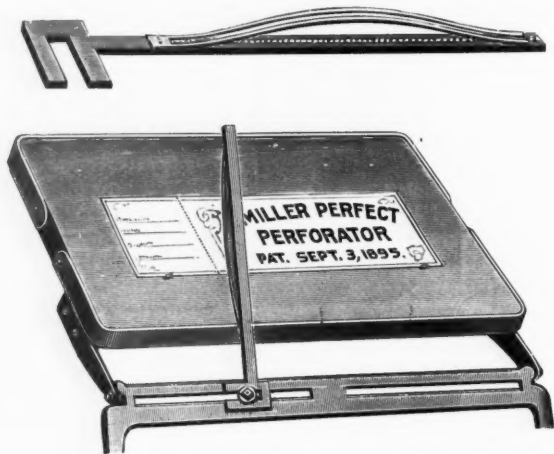
14 Point Armenian.

ԱՐԻԻ ԿՍՅՈՒԹԻՒՆՆ

Քաղաքական կայուն թիւնն ի Հայաստան յոյժ ծանր է և ճգնաժամական:

A NEW PERFORATOR FOR PLATEN PRESSES.

The accompanying illustration shows a perforator invented by Mr. H. G. Miller, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, and recently patented, intended for use upon bed and platen presses when printing receipts, checks, orders or



any blanks requiring a stub. It consists of a movable saw-tooth knife inserted in a narrow piece of metal with longitudinal groove or slideway, the whole being fastened to the gripper bar and acting in unison with the grippers. The perforator is made to go on any job press and can be readily adjusted. Having sectional perforating knives, the perforation may be made only as wide as desired and blank pieces be used in filling up the other portion of the slide-way. Upon each side of the knife is a half-elliptical spring which presses down when the impression is made and pushes the paper off as soon as the bed moves backward. The advantage of perforating in this way over the old method of having a perforating rule locked in the form to cut rollers and smear the printed matter will be readily apparent. The device is simple and durable in construction and can be attached so as to be comparatively rigid and not interfere in

any way with the clearness of the impression. While inventions intended to perforate in this way have already been brought out, none of them accomplished the purpose intended, and the fact that Mr. Miller had no trouble whatever in getting the patent, proves conclusively that his device is one which overcomes any objection that might have been made to the old ones. It is his intention to advertise the device extensively and furnish it through the typefoundries and dealers in printers' supplies. Arrangements are now being made for its manufacture.

AN ALUMINIUM NEWS STICK.

HERE is a news stick that feels comfortable in the hand, cannot be "broken" and is accurate. A daily paper supplied with these sticks is guaranteed against annoyance resulting from sticks set to varying measures. It is made from both steel and aluminium, the latter style weighing less than one-half as much as steel and will not tarnish. Manufactured by Golding & Co., Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and 28 Elm street, New York.



A POWER PAPER CUTTER AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

The Advance power cutter is the strongest and handiest low-priced power cutting machine in the market. It is fitted for hand or steam, is solidly built and very compact, requiring less floor space than any cutter of like capacity; the frame is firmly stayed by two substantial cross braces, upon which is bolted the arch that supports the center of the bed, making it perfectly rigid and firm under pressure of clamp or knife. It is fitted with interlocking back gauge and clamp, by which paper may be cut to within three-quarters of an inch of the knife. The throw-off is automatic and stops the knife instantly; or it may be thrown off at any point, thus obviating possible waste of paper through error. It is simple and absolutely safe under all conditions. The Challenge Machinery Company, Chicago, are sole manufacturers.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 1st of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 20th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

BOOKS.

ALL live printers should have Bishop's "Practical Printer," 200 pages, price \$1. Also his "Printers' Ready Reckoner," 50 Book, price \$3, and "Specimens of Job Work," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, 143 Bleeker st., N. Y., and all typefoundries published for printers. Also "The Job Printer's List of Prices and Estimate Guide," price \$1. All who are starting in business need these books.



ARTISTIC DISPLAY IN ADVERTISING is the title of the pamphlet showing the eighty-five designs submitted in the A. & W. advertising competition. This is a work that every compositor and ad. writer should have. Size, 8 by 11 inches; 96 pages, embossed cover; postpaid, 30 cents. INLAND PRINTER CO., 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago, 197 Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York.

PRINTERS—Mail \$5 money order and receive book "How to Manufacture all kinds of Printing and Lithographic Inks and their Varnishes." You need it in your business. GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 221 Kinney avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTING—Decidedly the best book of specimens; every page a gem; containing a miscellaneous assortment of up-to-date jobwork; replete with recipes and other wrinkles. Price 50 cents; no stamps. THE KEYSTONE PRESS, Wellston, Ohio.

TRY THIS—Surfeited with samples of printing? Refresh yourself by gazing upon that 12 by 18 Gordon job. Seems strange that it could be done on such a press, but—send 10 cents (silver) for that parcel. THE NORTH STAR, Westfield, Massachusetts.

BOOKS.

THERE IS NOT an item of human knowledge that a proofreader may acquire that will not at some time be of use to him. *The Proofsheet* is a helper to all literary workers who seek to add to their present stock of knowledge. It is progressive and aggressive, and the only publication of its kind in the world. 10 cents per copy; \$1 a year. Canvassers wanted. BEN FRANKLIN CO., publisher, 232 Irving avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Colt's Armory Eccentric Action Embossing press; 12½ by 18. The most rigid and powerful press for heavy embossing made. In perfect order; used but short time. Must be disposed of at once. Cost, new, \$1,000; will sell for \$650. Address "M 20," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Rotary presses, \$35 up; type, 75 cents per font and upward; new presses, cutters, type, borders, inks and all supplies; highest discounts; special prices on outfits; write for specimens to ALEX. MCKILLIPS, 421 South street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN would like to represent, in Chicago or the West, an Eastern or foreign concern, with some good article in either the stationery or printing line. Address "M 29," care INLAND PRINTER.

FIRST-CLASS WOOD ENGRAVER will work for low wages in return for instructions in half-tone and zinc etching. Address H. KROMBEIN, 843 Ellicott street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HALF-TONE ETCHER, first-class, desires permanent position with responsible firm. H. TURBERVILLE, 705 Royden street, Camden, New Jersey.

LADY of eight years' experience as copyholder, assistant proofreader and reviser, thoroughly familiar with all office work, and possessing considerable executive ability desires position. Small city or growing town preferred. Address "M 14," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED (in city) as foreman or superintendent. Inquire this office, or address "M 19," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position as job compositor, proofreader, estimator, stock-man, assistant editor, foreman—any one or all. A 1 reference. Address "M 22," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position as foreman, or advertisement or job compositor, in town of 2,000 to 10,000, by practical printer, competent to take full charge of mechanical department. Permanent situation only. Reasonable salary. Address "M 18," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position by linotype machinist. References furnished. Address "M 27," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Situation by man of 28; last five years superintendent in one of the largest offices south of the Potomac, looking after jobs from start to finish; good knowledge of paper; competent to take charge of stockroom. Address "M 13," care INLAND PRINTER.

HELP WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHER—A competent young man in the 3-color process wanted; only skilled man need to apply. Address "M 16," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Canvassers for *The Proofsheet*. Liberal terms. BEN FRANKLIN CO., 232 Irving avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Foreman for large printing office; must be thoroughly conversant with all branches. A good position for the right man. Address "M 28," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Good man to solicit job printing, principally catalogue work. Address CHARLES F. W. NEELY, Muncie, Ind.

WANTED—Photo-engraver, thoroughly experienced in all branches of mechanical engraving, to take charge of this branch of a publishing house in Germany. Native German preferred; must be a man of executive ability; the best is just sufficient. Address "M 17," New York office INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Printing salesmen; must be fully competent to figure correctly on catalogues and blank books. A first-class opening. Address "M 24," care INLAND PRINTER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A COMPLETE lithographing and printing business, established twenty years, is for sale at less than one-half value. Satisfactory reasons. Address CHARLES H. TAYLOR, 702 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A complete job office, fine stereotyping outfit, ruling machine, etc. Old established business in a live manufacturing city of 30,000. Will be sold for \$1,000 less than inventory. Best reasons for selling. Address "M 26," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A first-class newspaper and job printing plant in one of the most progressive cities in western Oregon. Power presses, engine, outfit complete in all details, including large building; established circulation. Price, \$3,500. This is a bargain. Good reasons for selling. For terms and particulars, address J. X. BRANDS, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE—A half-interest in a news and job office in a hustling southern town. Delightful all-the-year climate. Address "M 23," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A modern job printing office doing a good paying business, in the best town in Kansas. Good reason for selling. \$3,000 cash takes it. Address "M 30," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A paying modern newspaper plant in the county seat of one of the best counties in Central Illinois. Good reasons for selling. Address "M 11," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE CHEAP TO QUICK BUYER—An old-established country newspaper and job office; Circulation \$1,000; filled with good advertising; Pennsylvania town; prosperous county; terms easy. CRAIG, 527 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing office, Rochester, N. Y. Inventory \$3,500, will sell for \$2,500. Everything modern and in first-class condition. Has established trade that will make good living and pay good interest on investment for practical man. Address "M 12," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Job printing office in New England town; up-to-date equipment; six people regularly employed; no soliciting; good prices; only office in town; rare chance. Write for particulars to "M 25," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Job printing office of twelve years' standing; fine established trade of \$10,000 gross per year; this is a bargain; located in city of 40,000 in the middle West. Address "M 21," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date printing office, located in a growing New England town; a bargain for a cash customer. Address "L 10," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—Old established, neat, complete, small job printing office; modern cylinder and Gordon presses, power, reliable and profitable trade; will be sold for value of materials. Brooklyn, New York, 15 minutes from city hall, New York city. Investigate. Address "M 15," New York office INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING MATERIAL WANTED.

THE EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249 Centre street, New York, want to buy some presses to print sheet 24 by 38; bed not over 29 by 42; two-revolution preferred. Give particulars and spot cash price.

THE EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249 Centre street, New York, want to buy some two-revolution presses; all sizes. Give particulars and spot cash price.

THE EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249 Centre street, New York, want to buy pony presses, drum cylinders or two-revolutions. Give particulars and spot cash price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANYBODY CAN NOW MAKE CUTS, from drawings, prints or photos, with my simple pen-and-ink zinc etching process. Takes only about five minutes to etch one or several cuts. The few materials required can be obtained in even a country town, at a cost of a few dimes. Common tinner's zinc is used. A boy of fifteen can work it. You make a drawing with pen and ink on the zinc, or transfer a print or lead pencil drawing thereto, and a little acid "does the rest." A little practice makes elegant work. Now in extensive use all over the United States and Canada. Instructions as plain as A, B, C. Sent to any part of the world for \$1. Illustrated circulars and unsolicited testimonials on application. THOS. M. DAY, Centerville, Ind., U. S. A.

DO YOU DO EMBOSSING? If so, try my composition; it is the best made; easily handled, hardens ready for use in a few minutes. Full instructions accompany each package. Price, \$1 per cake. For sale by typefounders and dealers in printers' materials everywhere. Be sure to ask for "Whiteson's." I. WHITESON, manufacturer, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELASTIC TABLETING COMPOSITION binds paper securely; dries in ten minutes so pads can be cut apart and trimmed on paper cutter without cracking. Sheets can be torn from any position in pad, leaving pad in perfect condition. Send \$1 for complete directions for making this unexcelled composition. Sample pad sent for stamp. O. L. SCOTT, Box 537, Abingdon, Illinois.

IS THE CYLINDER PRESS KING? Oh, no. See what was accomplished on 12 by 18 Gordon. Seems strange, but—send 10 cents (silver) and get the parcel that tells the story. A new lesson for old printers. THE NORTH STAR, Westfield, Massachusetts.

MAKE YOUR OWN ENGRAVINGS!—Requires no artistic skill, little time and expense. The best and most rapid process known. For newspapers it is valuable in cartoon making; for job printers, fancy ornaments, borders, jimcracks, etc. A suitable X-mas present for your friend. Circulars and specimens on application. HASKELL & HASKELL, Ashland, Ky., U. S. A.

POSTAL CARDS REDEEMED—Uncle Sam will not redeem printed, but not used, postal cards; I will. Send sample, state quantity, and I will quote price. W. S. PARKER, 152 Monroe st., Chicago.

PRINTING PRESSES—USERS.—We are prepared to send competent machinists to any part of the United States and Canada to repair your presses. Web perfecting presses, double and single cylinder, newspaper or book presses; lithograph presses of all makes thoroughly overhauled at reasonable prices. Presses or printing offices entire moved with dispatch. Work guaranteed. THE EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 247-9 Centre street, New York city.

American Photo-Engraving Co.

All kinds of
Half-Tone and
Line Engraving
at short notice.

17 Vandewater St.
New York.

Duplicates of these Cuts
\$1.50.



DIXON'S ELECTROTYPERS' GRAPHITE
FOR MOLDING AND POLISHING,
AND

DIXON'S BELT DRESSING...WHICH PREVENTS
SLIPPING AND PRESERVES THE LEATHER.

Are two Indispensable Articles for Printers and Publishers.

Send for Circulars.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CALENDARS 1896

..AND..
Calendar Pads.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

JAMES BATCHELAR, 49-51 Ann St., New York.

ST. LOUIS PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.

(OR. 4TH & PINE STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.)

..Cardboard, Cut Cards and Paper..

for everyday use, by everyday printers,
at everyday prices.
Bound to satisfy—or money back.

UNION CARD & PAPER CO., 198 William St., New York.

PATENTS.

Patents procured in the United States and in all Foreign Countries. Opinions furnished as to scope and validity of Patents. Careful attention given to examinations as to patentability of inventions. Patents relating to the Printing interests a specialty. Address,

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents,

925 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE DURANT COUNTERS

Received the Highest Award
at the World's Columbian Exposition

Send for Catalogue to W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Secondhand Presses.

... We have a few
secondhand Cylinder Presses for
sale of Hoe, Cottrell, Camp-
bell, Whitlock and Potter
manufacture.

These machines have been **thoroughly rebuilt**
in our works and may be seen in operation there.

They will be sold very low and those desiring
a bargain in Cylinder Presses should correspond
with us.

Duplex Printing Press Co.
Battle Creek, Mich. ☎☎☎

WANTED...

Manufacturers of novel **Calendars** and original
articles adaptable to

ADVERTISING PURPOSES

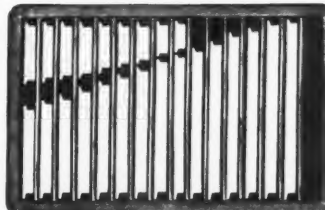
for wall, desk and pocket, suitable for tradesmen's
distribution, are requested to

Send particulars and prices for quantities to

WM. ASHTON & SONS (Established 25 years),

Church Walk, SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND.

The "Complete" set of COMPOSING RULES.



Made from the finest tempered
steel, highly polished, in the fol-
lowing em lengths: 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6,
6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 26½, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35,
38, 40, 42 and 45—forty rules of the
most useful lengths, carefully fitted
and accuracy guaranteed. Every
rule, plainly marked, is in full view
and easily removed from case. Will
last a lifetime, and the low price
places the set within the means of
every compositor.

PRICE, complete with
Hardwood Case, . . . \$3.50

For one dollar with order, we will
send by express, balance C. O. D.,
with privilege of examination.
Special lengths or special sized
sets made to order.

HARRISON RULE MFG. CO.
NORWALK, OHIO.

These cases of rules make very appropriate
Christmas Gifts FOR PRINTER FRIENDS.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Fuller, E. C., & Co., 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.
Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg, Pa. Complete rulers' outfits—complete binders' outfits.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 155 and 157 W. Jackson street, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.
Slade, Hipp & Meloy, 300 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Also paper-box makers' supplies.

BRASS TYPE FOUNDERS.

Missouri Brass Type Foundry Co., 1611 S. Jefferson ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins, A. M., Manufacturing Co., 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

American Type Founders' Co. sells Cottrell Country, Monarch and Paragon presses and Campbell hand cylinder presses.
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
Goss Printing Press Co., 335-351 Rebecca st., near cor. Ashland ave. and Sixteenth st., Chicago.
Hoe, R., & Co., New York. Manufacturers printing presses, electrotpe machinery and printing materials.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

American Type Founders' Co. in following branches: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Denver, Portland, Oregon.
Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.
Drach, Chas. A., Electrotpe Co., corner Pine and Fourth sts. (old Globe-Democrat bldg.), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.
Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co. (formerly A. Zeese & Co.), electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, half-tone, wax and wood engravers, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Heybach-Bush Co., Fifth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. Most complete establishment in the South.
Juergens Bros. Co., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also process engravers.
Zeese & Sons, A., half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., half-tone and zinc etchers, wax and wood engravers and electrotypers, 175 and 177 Clark street, Chicago.
Maurice Joyce Engraving Co., 414 Eleventh street, N.-W., Washington, D. C., unexcelled half-tone and line engraving.
Rainbow, A. W., Company, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago. Fine wood cuts a specialty.
Rogers, Murphy & Co., high-class wood and process engravers, 318 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ETCHING ZINC.

Bruce & Cook, 186-190 Water st. and 248 Pearl st., New York. Pure etching zinc a specialty.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Bennett Folder.—Rockford Folder Co., Mfrs., Rockford, Ill. Cable address, "Folder."
Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.
Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper-folding machinery.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.
Bonnell, J. Harper, Co. (Limited), 17 Quincy street, Chicago; Ed Hanft, manager.
Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Golding & Co., Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. "Owl" brand fine blacks and colors.
Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, N. Y.; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.
Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman st., New York. Specialty, brilliant woodcut inks. Chicago Agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.
Mather's, Geo., Sons, 29 Rose street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.
Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress st., Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater st., New York; 341-343 Dearborn street, Chicago; E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial st., San Francisco, Cal.
Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati and Chicago.
Thalmann Printing Ink Co., St. Louis and Chicago. Mfrs. job, book and half-tone cut inks.
The Ullmann & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland, Ohio.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

American Type Founders' Co., general selling agents for Gally Universal presses.
Bronson, H., Manufacturer Old Style Gordon press, 21 Quincy street, Chicago.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Golding & Co., Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Highest World's Fair award for Golding Jobber and Pearl presses.
Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort st., New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty Press.
Universal Printing Press, embossers and paper-box cutting and creasing presses. General selling agents American Typefounders' Co. Address nearest branch, as per list under head of Typefounders.
Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce st., New York.

MACHINE KNIVES.

Simonds, A. A., & Son, Dayton, Ohio, mfrs. of paper-cutter knives and machine knives.
White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives; superior quality.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co. (formerly A. Zeese & Co.), electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, half-tone, wax and wood engravers, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Zeese, A., & Sons, half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER-BOX MACHINERY.

American Type Founders' Co., general selling agents for Gally Universal paper-box cutting and creasing presses.

PAPER CUTTERS.

American Type Founders' Co., cutters of all standard makes on sale at all branches.
Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce st., New York.

PAPER-CUTTING KNIVES.

Simonds, A. A., & Son, Dayton, Ohio, mfrs. of paper-cutter knives. Scientific tempering.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler, J. W., Paper Co., 216 and 218 Monroe street, Chicago.
Chicago Paper Co., 120 and 122 Franklin st., Chicago. Headquarters for printers' supplies.
Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30 to 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.
Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.
Southworth Company, manufacturers of writing and ledger papers, Bankers' Linen, Vellum Bond, Mittenague, Mass.
Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe st., Chicago. Plate, book, news, colored covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER RULING MACHINERY.

Piper, E. J., 44 Hampden st., Springfield, Mass. Improved ruling machines.

Julius Heinemann & Co. Manufacturers of . . .

199-201 E. Van Buren St.
Chicago.

Telephone,
Main 4719.



Printers' Brass Rules,
Metal Furniture,
Leads and Slugs,
Chases, Etc.

New
Specimen Book
now ready.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Binner Engraving Co., 195-207 S. Canal st., Chicago. Zinc, half-tone and wood engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Photo, half-tone and wood engraving.

Boston Engraving & McIndoe Printing Co., 50 Hartford street and 113 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. The largest combined engraving and printing establishment in New England. Fine cut making and fine cut printing, our specialties.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co. (formerly **A. Zeese & Co.**), electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, half-tone, wax and wood engravers, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Illinois Engraving Co., 350 Dearborn st., Chicago. Engraving by all processes.

Peters, C. J., & Son, 145 High street, Boston. Our half-tones are unexcelled.

Post-Express Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Superior half-tones and zinc etching.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers.

Zeese, A., & Sons, half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Colt, J. B., & Co., 115-117 Nassau st., New York. Mfrs. of self-focusing arc electric lamps. Acknowledged by well-known firms to be the best.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

New York Steel & Copper Plate Co., 171 Wall about st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Copper for half-tone.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRINTERS.

Darrow, P. C., Ptg. Co., 401 Pontiac bldg., Chicago. Superior color work and designing.

PRINTERS' MACHINERY.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

American Type Founders' Co., "everything for the printer."

Bronson, H., new and secondhand machinery and supplies, 21 Quincy street, Chicago.

Dodson Printers' Supply Company, Atlanta, Ga. Largest stock in the South. Lowest prices.

Gehlert, Louis, printers' and stereotypers' blankets, 204 E. Eighteenth street, New York.

Graham, E. K., & Co., 516 Commerce street, Philadelphia. New and secondhand machinery and supplies.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets and all printers' wood goods.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Mexican Printers' Supply Agency, Ed. M. Vargas & Co., proprietors, P. O. box 34, Yrapuato, Gto., Mexico. Importers of all kinds of printers' machinery and materials. American manufacturers who want first-class representation in Mexico are requested to send us their catalogues, special price lists with discounts, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, patent steel furniture, etc. Dealers in metal type and machinery.

Pease, P. S., & Co., 115 Jefferson ave., Detroit, Mich. Type, paper, ink, printers' supplies.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market st., Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-27 N. Elizabeth st., Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make bookbinders' boards and engravers' wood. Send for our illustrated catalogue.

Washington Typefoundry, N. Bunch, proprietor, 314-316 8th street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wells, Heber, 157 William street, New York. "Strong slat" cases, cabinets and stands.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor st., Philadelphia. Composition and lithographers' rollers.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bingham & Runge, 12 to 18 Frankfort st., Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Birchard, C. H., & Co., 634 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers and roller composition, Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1865.

Hart, Henry L., 117 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y.; 10 and 12 Lock street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk st., Boston, Mass. Best "Patent" and "Old Style" composition.

Stahlbrodt, E. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Roller composition and flour paste.

Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 44-46 Baronne street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Heybach-Bush Co., Fifth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky. Everything for printers.

STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Lloyd, Geo. E., & Company (Incorporated), electrotype, stereotype and electrical machinery of all kinds. Telephone, 403. Corner Canal and Jackson streets, Chicago. Send for catalogue.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

American Type Founders' Co., sole makers in United States of copper alloy type, self-spacing type, music type, Greek type. Greatest output, complete selection, most original designs. For sale at following branches:

Boston, 150 Congress st.
New York, Rose and Duane sts.
Philadelphia, 606-614 Sansom st.
Baltimore, Frederick and Water sts.
Buffalo, 83 Ellicott st.
Pittsburgh, 308 Wood st.
Cleveland, 239 St. Clair st.
Cincinnati, 7 Longworth st.
Chicago, 139-141 Monroe st.
Milwaukee, 89 Huron st.
St. Louis, Fourth and Elm sts.
Minneapolis, 113 First ave., South.
St. Paul, 84 East Fifth st.
Kansas City, 533 Delaware st.
Omaha, 1118 Howard st.
Denver, 1616 Blake st.
Portland, Second and Stark sts.
San Francisco, 405 Sansome st.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 183 to 187 Monroe st., Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Bruce's, Geo., Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York.

Crescent Type Foundry, 349 and 351 Dearborn street, Chicago, typefounders and dealers in printers' supplies. Brass rules a specialty. Everything on "standard line."

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Exclusive agent for the American Typefounders' Company. A full line of printers' supplies from the best manufacturers.

Farmer, A. D., & Son Typefoundry Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 111-113 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Hansen, H. C., typefounder and printers' supplies, 24-26 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

Inland Type Foundry, 217 and 219 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

Newton Copper-faced Type Co., 14 Frankfort st., New York. Estimating cost deduct quads.

Pacific States Type Foundry, San Francisco, Cal. All printers' supplies.

Standard Typefoundry, 200 Clark st., Chicago. Agents Inland and Keystone Typefoundries.

Toronto Typefoundry, most complete printers' supply house in Canada.

TYPE METALS.

Nassau Smelting & Refining Works. B. Lowenstein & Bro., props., mfrs. of standard linotype, electrotype, stereotype and type metals, 540-546 West Sixteenth st., New York.

WOOD TYPE.

American Type Founders' Co. carry in stock most complete stock of wood type in the world.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

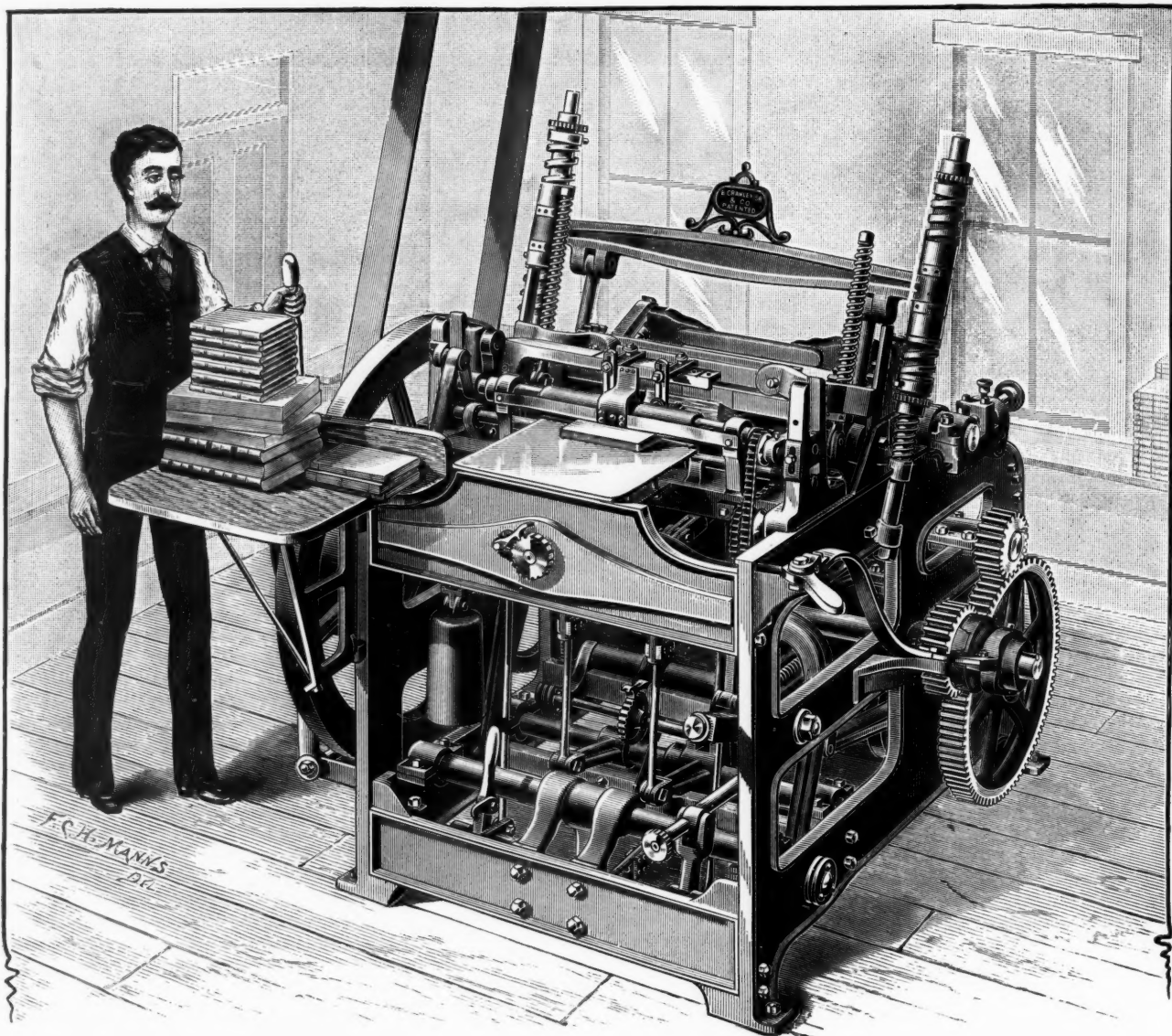
Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Wood rule, borders, reglet, furniture and all wood goods.

Wells, Heber, 157 William street, New York. New specimen book of beautiful faces.

JUERGEN'S BROS. & Co.
Engravers
Special Designs and Drawings furnished
Phone Main 1576
Electrotypers and Stereotypers
Copper Half-Tone and Zinc Etchers.
148-154 MONROE ST. Chicago.

THE CRAWLEY POWER ROUNDING AND BACKING MACHINE.



THIS MACHINE rounds and backs books by one continuous action in a very uniform manner, and at a speed that is productive of great economy over the old way of doing such work. Economy of room in the bindery is also attained, as the machine occupies but half the space of the ordinary appliances for rounding and backing books; it is built with the utmost care, and constructed so as to avoid breakage by the obstruction of a misplaced book or other object while in operation; the power required is about that for an ordinary stamping press.

The machine is fed and operated with the utmost facility, and with but little muscular exertion by the operator, thus converting one of the most laborious processes of the bindery to one of the easiest. The books are returned to the operator to be removed; this avoids the dumping of the books, and gives an opportunity of examining each one as it comes from the machine; it is run at two speeds; the faster will turn out seven hundred (700) books per hour or 7,000 per day; this amount of work is being done by some machines now in use. The amount of round and the size and evenness of joints, are perfectly under the control of the operator. This machine makes excellent and uniform work, it puts no "starts" in the round, and the back is turned both ways very evenly without mashing the middle or straining the sewing, thus producing a book that opens up freely and will wear well. Many of these machines are now in daily use, and are giving universal satisfaction.

"THE MACHINE HAS COME TO STAY."

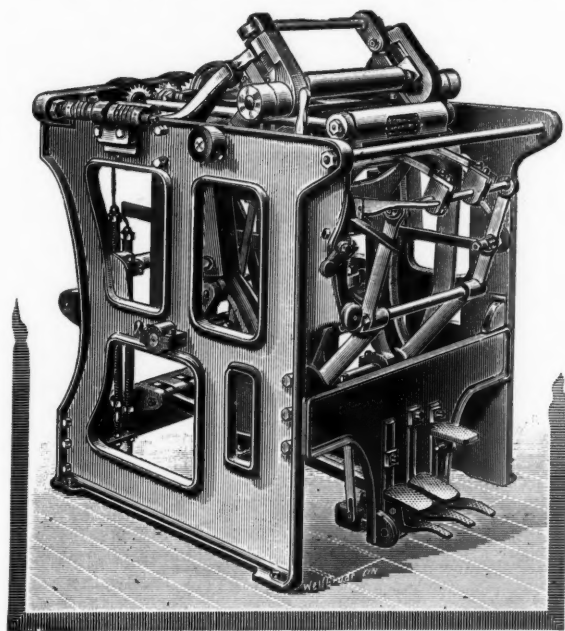


NO AGENTS.

ADDRESS, E. CRAWLEY, SR., & CO.

NEWPORT, KY., U. S. A.

THE CRAWLEY Hand Rounding and Backing Machine.



THIS is a great and decided improvement over everything ever produced in the line of Hand Backing Machinery, both in simplicity and effectiveness of operation; and while this is a complete and most satisfactory Backing Machine, it also does Rounding perfectly, Rounding and Backing a book in one continuous operation. Either Rounding or Backing separately, or both Rounding and Backing can be done at will.

The work produced is elegant, the books being Rounded and Backed with great uniformity. The round, size of joints, and shape of back can be adjusted at will, one adjustment not interfering with the others, all being in handy reach of the operator. An operator with this machine well in hand will do much more and much better work than by the old process. The machine, occupying but little more room than an ordinary backing machine, saves much space in a bindery, as the rounding tables can be dispensed with, and it also saves one handling of each book. The

construction of the machine is on correct mechanical principles; its build compact and strong; material used, the best known to the trade, and workmanship of the highest order.



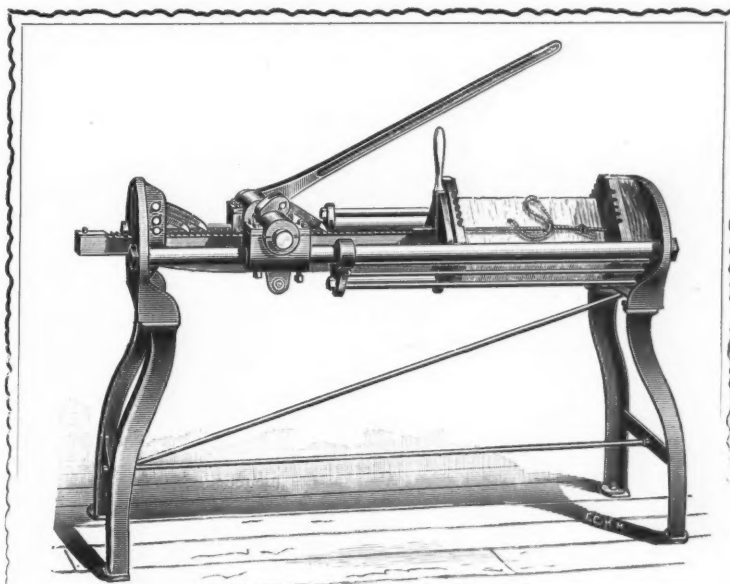
THE CRAWLEY BUNDLING PRESS.

For the Use of.....

**BOOKBINDERS,
PRINTERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS,
ETC.**

THE utility of the machine consists in enabling the binder to store his sheets in an even and compact condition, free of damage and waste (thereby greatly facilitating their future handling), and in its being easily removed from one place to another.

The sheets being placed in the trough, a pressure of 3,000 pounds can be easily attained by the action of the lever.



The above is an illustration of our Machine for Bundling or Tying Up Folded Sheets, etc. It is handy, useful and cheap.

E. CRAWLEY, SR., & CO.

330-332 Keturah Street,

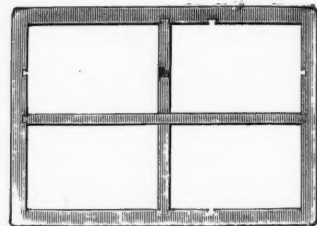
NEWPORT, KY., U. S. A.

Chases:

There is a big difference in Wrought-Iron Chases.

To lock up a heavy form, or for accurate register, you need a good, stiff Chase. You can do it in half the time.

We will make you a good one: Order our Chases through any dealer.



Stereotype Blocks:



Our improved Stereotype Blocks are made for wear. We make prices that sell them.

Printing Presses:

We carry the largest stock of Printing Machinery and Supplies in this section of the country, and are prepared to put in Complete Outfits for Job or Newspaper offices.

Type:

If interested in Secondhand Type, drop in and see us. We have quite a large stock, in good condition; prices way down.

Machine Work:

We have the largest and best equipped **Machine Shop** in this section of the country for repairing printers' and bookbinders' machinery. We have all picked men who understand this work.

R. W. Hartnett & Bros.

Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinists
Type and Supplies

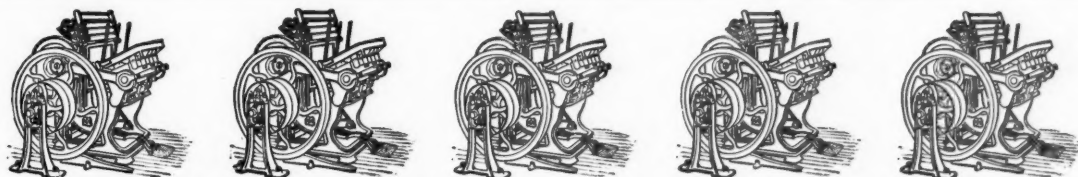
PHILADELPHIA

EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER

Paper Cutters
Folders

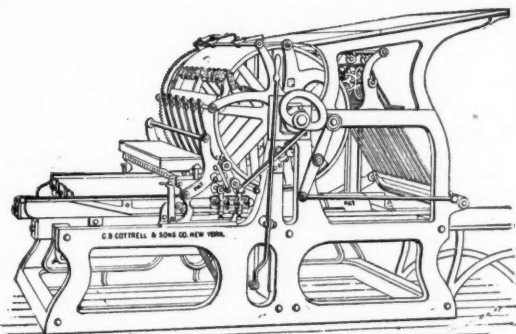
AT RIGHT PRICES

Wire Stitchers
Perforators

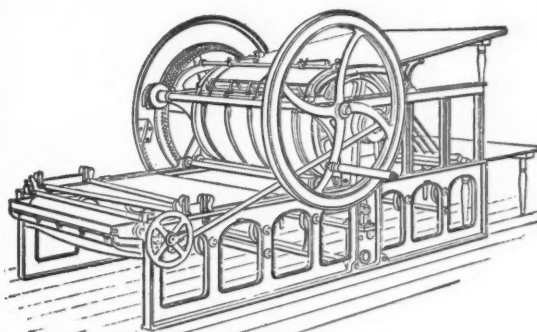


Gally's Universal—for 25 years King of Job Presses. Perfect in principle; product perfect.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO.

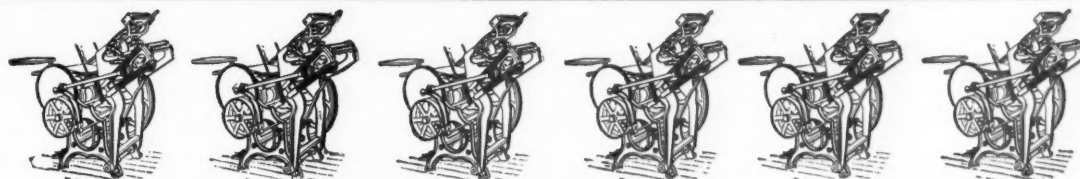


Cottrell Country, Paragon and Monarch Presses



Campbell Hand Cylinder Press

COVERING THE CONTINENT



Chandler & Price Old Style Gordons on sale at all Branches.—Always reliable.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO.

BOSTON, 144-150 Congress Street
NEW YORK, Rose and Duane Streets
PHILADELPHIA, 606-614 Sansom Street
BALTIMORE, Frederick and Water Streets
BUFFALO, 83-85 Ellicott Street
PITTSBURGH, 303 Wood Street

CHICAGO, 139-141 Monroe Street
CLEVELAND, 239-241 St. Clair Street
CINCINNATI, 7-13 Longworth Street
MILWAUKEE, 89 Huron Street
ST. LOUIS, Fourth and Elm Streets
MINNEAPOLIS, 113 First Avenue, South

ST. PAUL, 84-86 East Fifth Street
KANSAS CITY, 533-535 Delaware Street
OMAHA, 1118 Howard Street
DENVER, 1616-1622 Blake Street
PORTLAND, Second and Stark Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, 405-407 Sansome Street

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO.

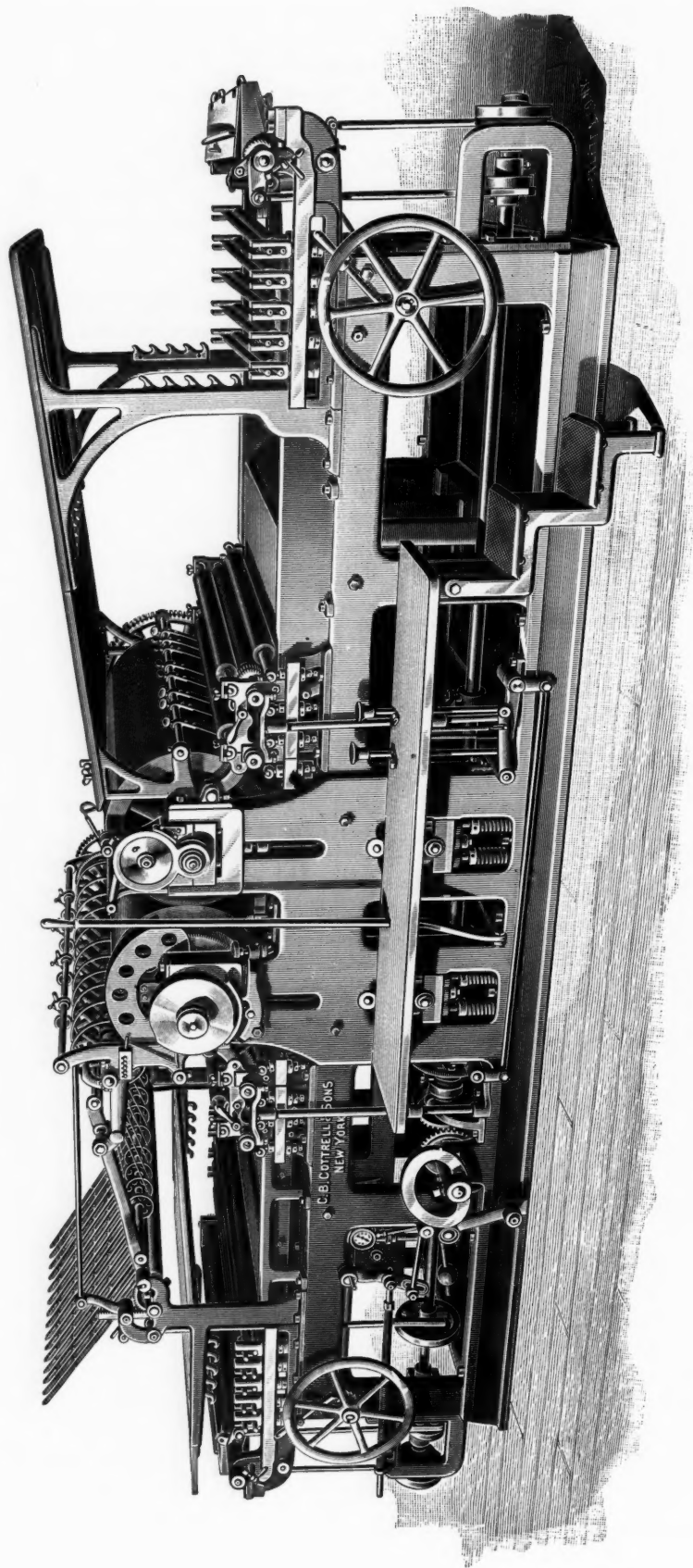
— OFFICES —

TIMES BLDG., 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

297 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

174 FORTHILL SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager.

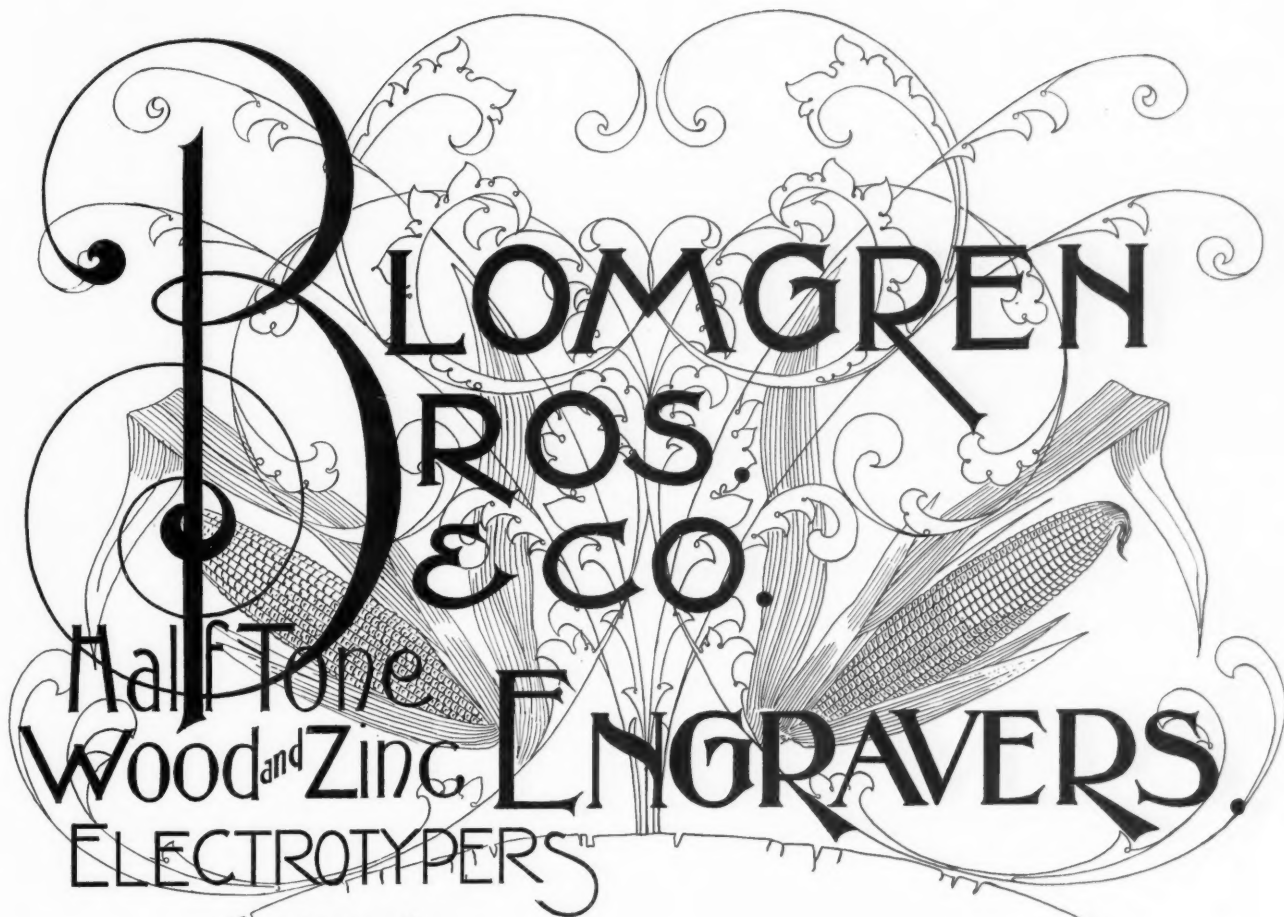


FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRESS.




With Patent Automatic Shifting Tympan, which prevents offset and makes the Perfecting Press available for printing on supersized and calendered or coated paper.

BLONGREN
BROS.
& CO.
Half Tone
Wood and Zinc **ENGRAVERS.**
ELECTROTYPERS






175 Monroe St- Phone 548
CHICAGO.



Queen City Printing Inks



ARE always reliable, always uniform in quality, and, whatever the grade,  always the most perfect inks that skill,  long experience and the use of the purest ingredients can produce.  If you want first-class inks at the lowest price for which a superior grade of goods can be procured, buy them of the



Queen City Printing Ink Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chicago:
347 Dearborn Street.

A Few Apples Out of the Top of the Tree.

ROCKFORD, ILL., October 22, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—Agreeably to yours of the 19th instant, we are pleased to say that of the several Electrotypes Cabinets which we have in use, yours proves the better, in fact, we think so much of same that we have decided to give you an order for another. Shall be pleased to hear of the early delivery.

Yours sincerely, H. W. BUCKBEE.

WORCESTER, MASS., November 4, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We are glad to add our quota of praise for your Cabinets to that which doubtless you have already received. Unless an office uses so many cuts that a cut room is imperative, it hardly seems that it would be possible to find a device more economical than your Cabinet to insure order and system in the composing room. Very truly yours,

WORCESTER SPY,
J. D. BALDWIN, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 8, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—Replying to your letter of October 21, we have pleasure in saying that your Electro Cabinet is a good thing. It keeps our cuts clean and we always know where to lay our hands on them when they are wanted. It is a necessity to every first-class office. Very truly yours,

THE WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
L. DARBYSHIRE, Business Manager.

POLO, ILL., October 22, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—Your Electrotypes Cabinet is a safe and convenient article of furniture for a printing office, and where many cuts are used seems to be almost indispensable. I know of no other method of caring for cuts equal to yours. Respectfully yours,

J. W. CLINTON, Publisher Press.

FREEPORT, ILL., October 21, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We are using one of your "Labor Savers," the Bennett Electro Cabinet, and it pleases us to be able to state that we find this a most convenient piece of furniture in the composing room. The drawers in same are of good height for all cuts and easy of access, with an index showing the location of each and every cut in the cabinet. No printer can afford to be without one. We are certain if they once see it they will be convinced of our statement. Wishing you success in all your undertakings, we are,

Respectfully, W. H. WAGNER & SONS.

COSHOCOTON, OHIO, October 19, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We have one of your Electro Cabinets in our factory, and it meets our wants exactly. It is the best article for the purpose we have ever seen, and when we get into our new building we shall add two more of these Cabinets. For storing away electros, and always being able to put your hand on what is wanted it is indispensable.

THE STANDARD ADVERTISING CO.

HONESDALE, PA., November 5, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We are delighted with the Electro Cabinet purchased of you about a year ago. Previous to its introduction in our office, our assistant foreman spent a great deal of time looking up cuts and electros. Since the care of them has been reduced to a system, he can put his hand on any one of a thousand in an instant. Our customers' cuts are all preserved, and any one of them can be found in a moment's time. Yours respectfully,

B. F. HAINES.

RICHMOND, VA., October 25, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—Agreeably to your favor of the 21st instant, we are pleased to say that we have used two of your Electro Cabinets, and must say that they have been a real comfort to us, and can hardly see now how we ever got along without them. We hope when you get out your new catalogue you will not forget us, as we are always on the lookout for labor savers.

Yours truly, WHITTET & SHEPPERSON.

CLINTON, ILL., October 21, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We bought one of your Electro Cabinets about three months ago and it is one of the most convenient pieces of furniture in the office. To know just where to find electros is a great saving of time. No well-equipped printing office can afford to be without an Electro Cabinet.

Respectfully yours, HUGHES BROS., Publishers Register.

RACINE, WIS., October 25, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We desire to express our complete satisfaction with the Electro Cabinet of your manufacture, which we have been using for some time. We regard the same as complete in all its appointments, and as an indispensable piece of furniture in any well-regulated printing establishment.

Very truly yours, DR. SHOOP FAMILY MEDICINE CO.,
HERMAN LORCH, Superintendent.

ELGIN, ILL., October 22, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—The Electro Cabinets we purchased of you are admirably adapted for preserving pattern cuts and electrotypes, making it possible to so arrange and classify them that any cut can readily be found at a moment's notice. Yours truly,

DAVID C. COOK PUBLISHING CO.,
G. B. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 22, 1895.
THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We are happy to say that the Electrotypes Cabinet, which we bought of you early in the year, has given more than expected satisfaction, besides being an attractive fixture in our office. It is exceedingly compact and contains a surprising amount of metal in very small space. It seems to be built more like a buggy than a lumber wagon, and we confess that its structure at first caused us to doubt whether it would stand the rough usage of a busy printing office, used as we were to more heavy and cumbersome material which usually is found in such plants. Nearly a year of rough and ready wear and tear show no signs of break or weakness. Our printing office is called the model plant of Chicago, and among all the new machines and fixtures which adorn it we consider your Cabinet among the most attractive and useful. Wishing you best of success, we remain,

Faithfully yours, THE RAM'S HORN,
FRED'K L. CHAPMAN, President.

THE BENNETT Electro Cabinet

NOT A FAD—A NECESSITY.



\$20.00

Will accommodate 800 Two-Column Electros.

DIMENSIONS: { Floor Space, 22 x 42 inches.
Size of Drawers, 14 x 18 x 1 inch, inside.
Number of Drawers, 50.

Mounted on Casters; made of oak and well finished; drawers are numbered and Index is sent with each Cabinet.

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO.,

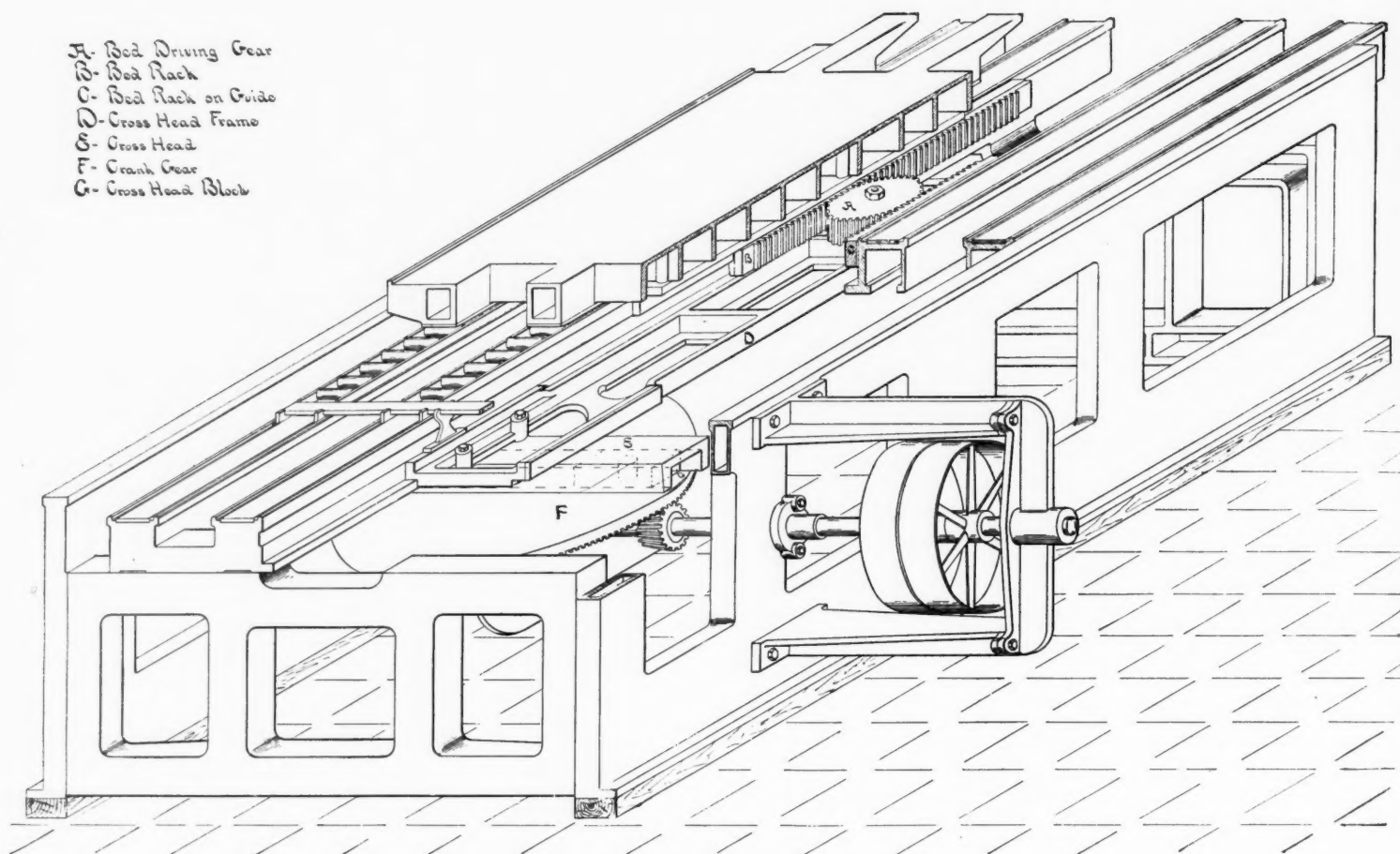
ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

Sole Owners and Makers of . . .

The BENNETT LABOR SAVERS for the Composing and Press Rooms,

THE NEW HUBER PRINTING PRESS . . .

- A- Bed Driving Gear
- B- Bed Rack
- C- Bed Rack on Guide
- D- Cross Head Frame
- E- Cross Head
- F- Crank Gear
- G- Cross Head Block



The above drawing shows the bed movement of the New Huber Press.

The bed is driven by our celebrated crank, with the greatest possible speed, smoothness and accuracy ; no cams or springs being used in any part of the construction.

Hardened steel rollers are placed between the steel shoes of the bed and the four steel tracks which support it, thus reducing all friction to the minimum.

Our patented full toothed continuous register rack locks the bed and the cylinder together at the end of the printing, as well as at the beginning, obviating any possible slurring or wearing of the plates.

The pyramid distribution, consisting of four form rollers, two vibrators, two storage rollers and a connecting rider roller, all running together, gives a most perfect and satisfactory spread of the ink. The back-up motion is positive and noiseless, and can be used as a brake as soon as the belt is shifted into the loose pulley.

We invite investigation of our new construction, and guarantee satisfactory speed, register, impression, distribution and life.

Van Allens & Boughton,

Western Office:
256 Dearborn St., Chicago.

H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

59 Ann St., 17 to 23 Rose St.
New York.

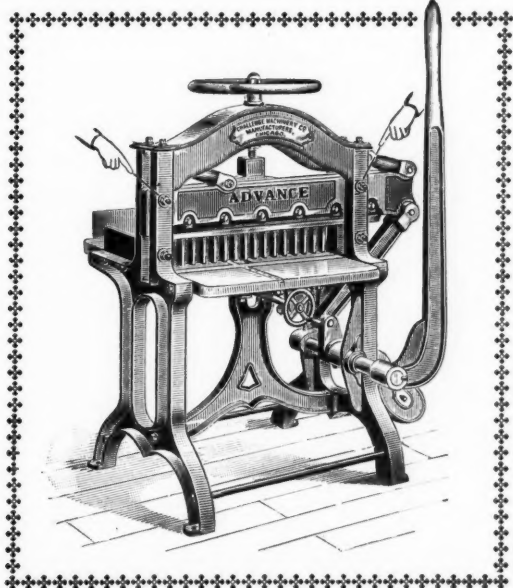


No amount of
Ingenious Argument
is as convincing as a practical
test - We make photo engravings
- If you use them - give us a trial
order - That will demonstrate the
superiority of our cuts - better than
a volume of eulogistic language -
You can have our
catalogue for the asking -

Philadelphia Photo-Electrotype Co =
147 = 49 = 51 North Tenth St =
Philadelphia =
C-W-Beck-Mgr.

2,400 ADVANCE CUTTERS NOW IN USE

Throughout the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries proclaim the excellence of these popular machines.

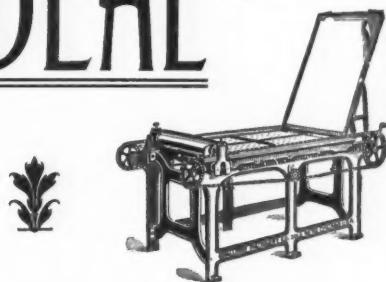


Mechanically Perfect. Materials the Best. Price the Lowest.
FOUR SIZES - 22½, 25, 30 AND 33 INCHES.
ALL TYPEFOUNDERS AND DEALERS SELL THEM.
THE CHALLENGE MACHINERY CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, CHICAGO.

Start Right!

In selecting a newspaper outfit for the country do not fail to include the

IDEAL HAND CYLINDER



Easy to Run!
Easy to Own!

THE only press at a low price that perfectly meets the needs of the country publisher who would avoid on the one side the slowness and drudgery of the old hand press, and on the other the cost of a drum cylinder which he is not warranted in incurring. Now in hundreds of good offices, it should be in yours. Write for Illustrated Circular.

ALL TYPEFOUNDERS AND DEALERS
SELL THEM.

The Challenge Machinery Co., Sole Manufacturers,
CHICAGO.

A.D. Farmer & Son

Type Founding Company

Presses, * Pa-
per Cutters,
Wire Stitchers,
Perforators *
and other Print-
ers' Machinery

111 & 113 Quincy St., Chicago

* * * * *
Sorts for body Type
carried in stock and supplied
on receipt of order * Not in
the Type Trust * Send for
our new Specimen Book *

Book

Newspaper

and

Job Type

Borders
Ornaments, Rules
Etc.

There are Printing Inks and Printing Inks.
But when you get through experimenting,
come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable
goods of **Geo. Mather's Sons**, 29 Rose
St., New York, 128-130 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

WE HAVE A PRACTICAL INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS ENGRAVING

FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK.
SIMPLE, CHEAP AND INFALLIBLE.

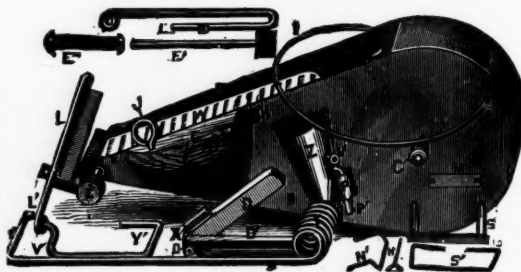


NO CHEMICALS; no expensive plants. The only process adapted to daily newspaper illustration. Complete outfits, \$15.00 and upwards, according to size. A simple machine renders previous knowledge of engraving unnecessary for the reproduction of cuts. With outfits local papers can produce their own illustrations and stereotype their standing ads, etc. We make stereotyping machinery, power saws, routers, etc. Our combined machines are the best on the market. We warrant everything. Write us.

HOKE ENGRAVING PLATE CO., - ST. LOUIS.

Dick's Seventh Mailer.

DICK'S



OVER 8,000 NOW IN USE. THE MOST PERFECT MACHINES MADE.

With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.

PRICE, \$20.25, WITHOUT ROYALTY.

Address, **REV. ROBERT DICK ESTATE, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

CALENDAR PLATES

FOR 1896.

Our
assortment of
Calendar
Plates for
1896 is more
extensive
than for any
previous year.

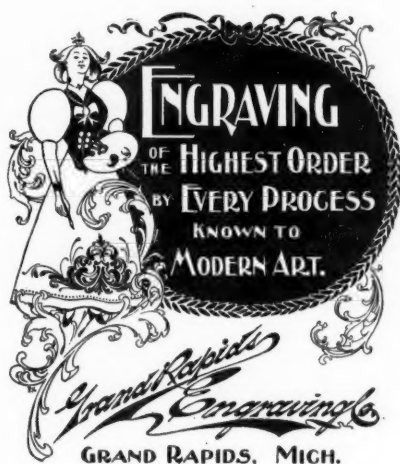
Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co.




341-351 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

Complete Specimens now ready.

CALENDAR No. 43. Price, \$6.00 per set of 12 months.

1896 JANUARY 1896						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
<small>Last Quarter 7th</small>	<small>New Moon 14th</small>	<small>First Quarter 22d</small>	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	<small>Full Moon 30th</small>










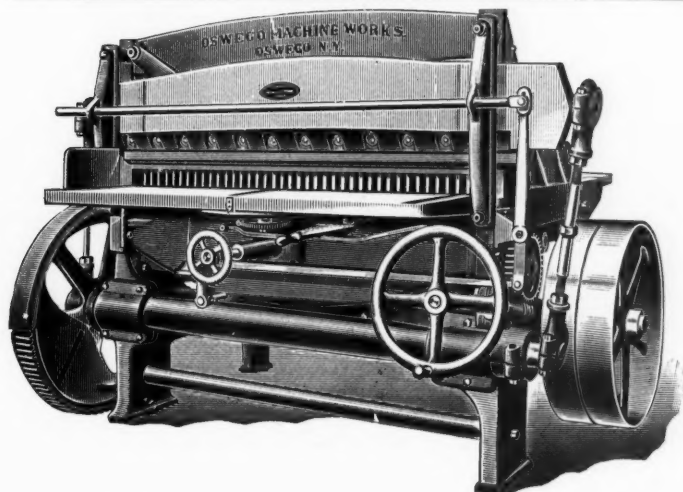
There is no greater difference
 between a bear and a buffalo
 than there is between some of
 the mixtures sold as printing
 inks and the superior inks
 manufactured by the

**♣ Buffalo Print-
ing Ink Works,
Buffalo, N. Y.**

Buffalo Printing Ink is the
 favorite brand of the pressman,
 the manager and the customer,
 and never fails to give satis-
 faction.

Even the "cubs" like it.



NEW STYLE

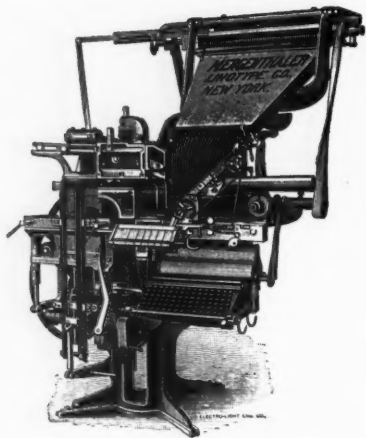
Brown & Carver Paper Cutter

With Power Back Gauge Movement.

OSWEGO MACHINE WORKS,
OSWEGO, N. Y.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. . . .

THE INLAND PRINTER.



...CHEAP COMPOSITION !

The Linotype

Book Work. Job Work. Newspapers.

2,800 MACHINES IN USE !

SINGLE OPERATOR.
READY CHANGE FACE AND MEASURE.
NEW FACES FOR EACH ISSUE.

Guaranteed Capacity:
3,600 to 7,500 Ems per Hour !

Address **MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.**

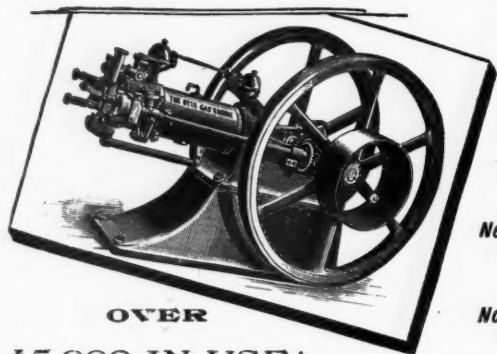
PHILIP T. DODGE, President.

— **TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.**

POWER FROM GAS OR
GASOLINE.

THE OTTO GAS ENGINE

OF TODAY, IS THE RESULT OF OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS'
EXPERIENCE IN THIS FIELD.



OVER
45,000 IN USE !

SIZES: 1-3 TO 120 HORSE-POWER.

CAN BE
USED
EVERY-
WHERE !

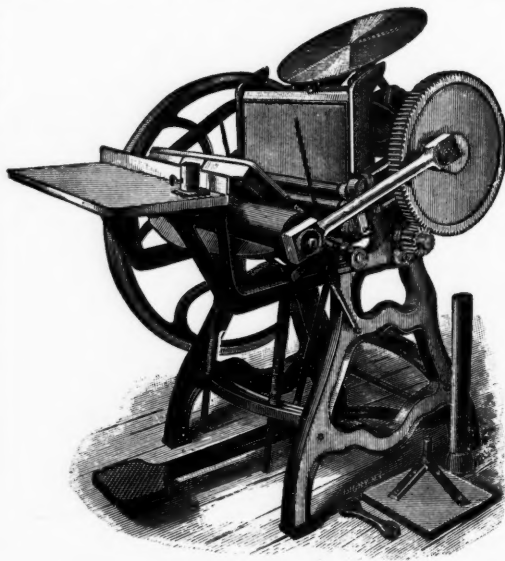
NO BOILER,
NO STEAM,
NO COAL,
NO ASHES,
NO GAUGES,
NO ENGINEER,
NO DANGER

THE OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,
(INCORPORATED.)

Cor. 33d and Walnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

No. 245 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



LOWEST PRICES.

BEST WORK.

PRICE LIST.

PLAIN PRESSES, WITHOUT THROW-OFF.

Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs.,	\$ 65
" 8x12 " " 600 " "	85
" 9x13 " " 750 " "	100
" 10x15 " " 1,000 " "	135

FINISHED PRESSES WITH ALL STEEL BEARINGS AND STEEL CONNECTION RODS.

Chase 8x12 in.; with throw-off,	\$120
" 9x13 " " " "	140
" 10x15 " " " "	175
" 11x17 " " " "	225

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered in New York city free.
Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press;
every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial
allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER.

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses.
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

E. C. Fuller & Co.

Successors to MONTAGUE & FULLER.

Bookbinders'

...and...

**Printers'
Machinery.**



SOLE AGENTS { *Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
Economio Paper Feeding Machines,
Chambers Folding Machines,
Christie Rotary Beveling Machine.*

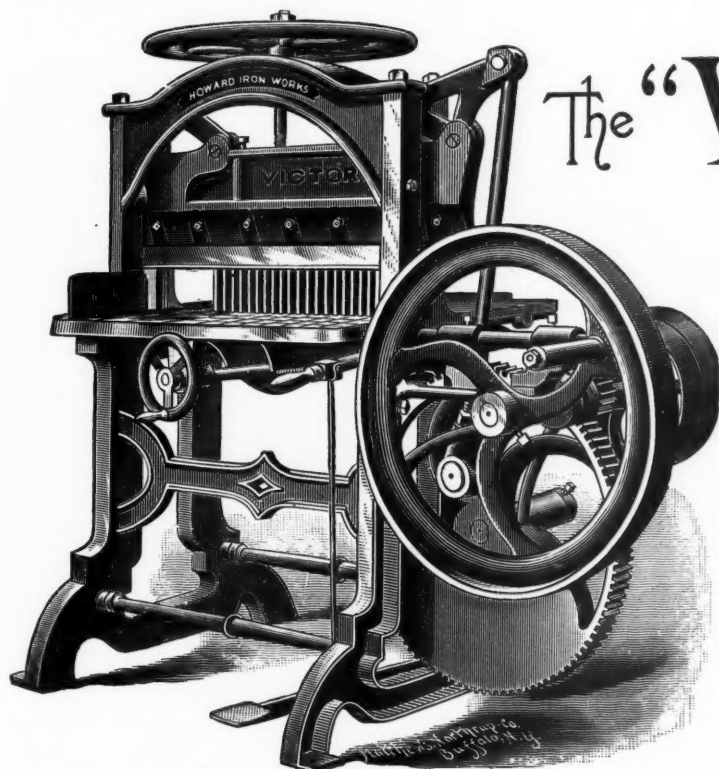
**345 Dearborn St.
CHICAGO.**

**28 Reade St.
NEW YORK.**

AGENTS AND DEALERS IN

Acme Cutting Machines,
Seybold Cutting Machines,
Ellis Roller Backers,
Ellis Book Trimmers,
Universal Wire Stitchers,
Elliott Thread Stitchers,
Peerless Perforators
(Sole Eastern Agents),
Christie Pressing and Tying
Machines,
Embossers, Inkers, Smashers,
Ruling Machines,
Paging Machines,
Index Cutters, etc.
Full Line of Machine Parts,
and Supplies,
Tape, Wire, Thread, etc.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.



The "Victor"

With IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

BEST LOW-PRICED
STEAM AND HAND POWER
CUTTER
IN THE MARKET.

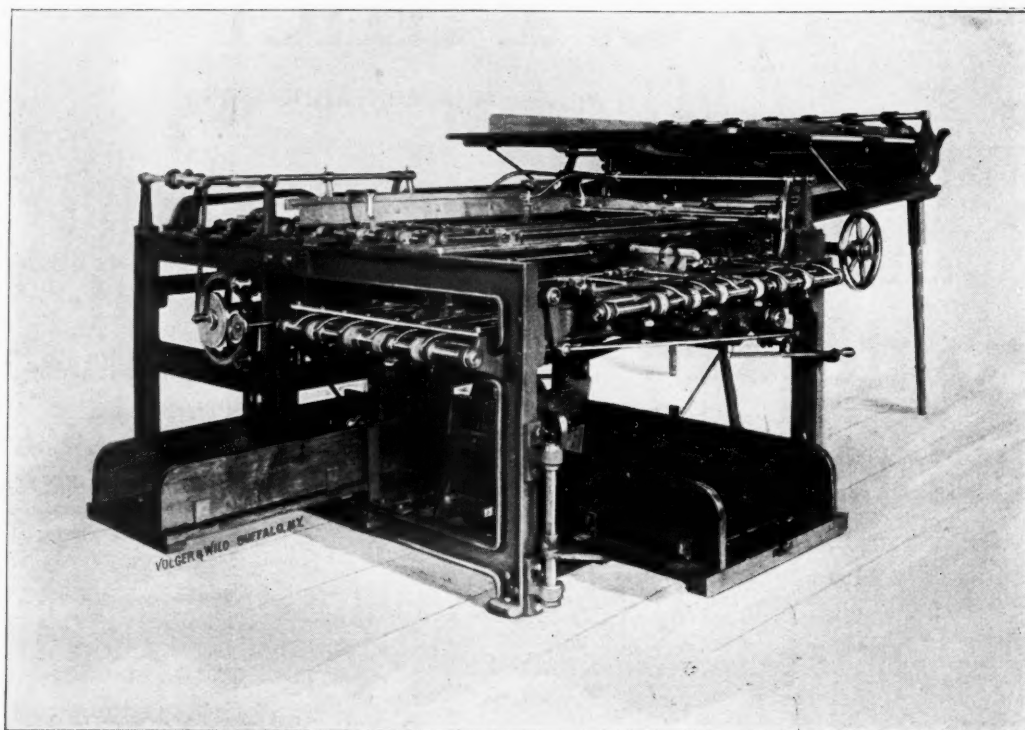
SIZES, 30 AND 32 INCH.

Manufacturers of

**PRINTERS'
AND BOOKBINDERS'
MACHINERY.**

WRITE FOR PRICES.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, TYPEFOUNDERS, GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS, 183, 185 & 187 Monroe St., CHICAGO.



New Monarch Jobbing Folder

— WITH —

Niagara Automatic Feeder.

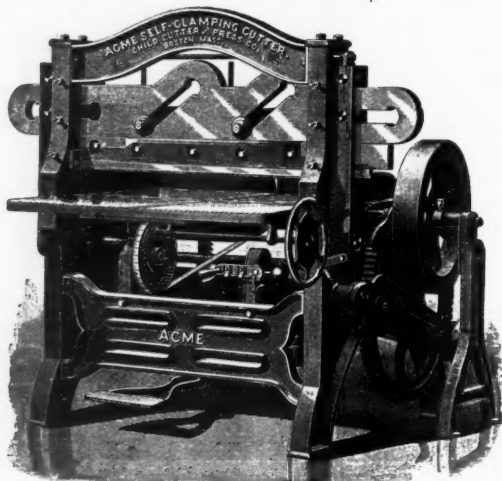
— MADE BY —

Brown Folding Machine Co.

ERIE, PA.

The "ACME" SELF-CLAMPING CUTTER

The only AUTOMATIC Self-Clamping Cutter made. We combine Self and Hand Clamp. Also, Self and Foot Clamp.



Labor saved will pay entire cost of Cutter in two years.
HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair.
FORTY sizes and styles, 28 to 72 inches.

Child Acme Cutter & Press Co.

64 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.

F. L. MONTAGUE & CO., Agents,
315 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
17 Astor Place, NEW YORK.

"A little thing gives perfection, although perfection is not a little thing."

THE BEST QUOIN

THE IMPROVED

"WICKERSHAM."

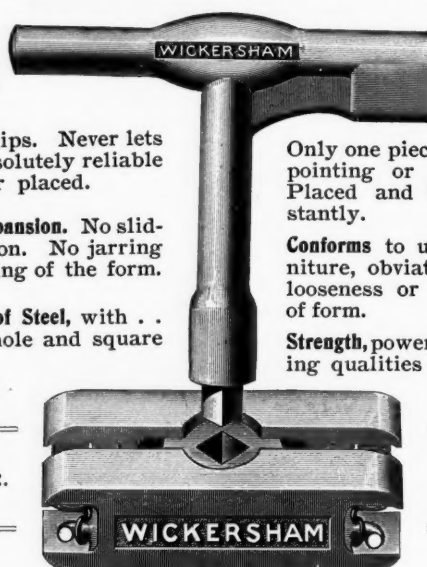
TRUE
AND
SECURE.

Never slips. Never lets go. Absolutely reliable wherever placed.

Direct Expansion. No sliding motion. No jarring or skewing of the form.

Entirely of Steel, with . . square hole and square key.

PRICE
PER DOZ.
\$2.50.



A
TIME
SAVER.

Only one piece. . . . No pointing or adjusting. Placed and locked instantly.

Conforms to uneven furniture, obviating all . . looseness or springing of form.

Strength, power and wearing qualities guaranteed.

KEYS,
EACH,
50 CTS.

VERY HIGHEST AWARDS AND TESTIMONIALS.

The Wickersham Quoin Company,

174 FORT HILL SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

The Paper Mills' Company,

P. R. SHUMWAY, President.
U. E. KIMBARK, Secretary.

NEWS PAPERS,
COATED PAPERS,
CARDBOARDS,
BOOK PAPERS,
BLOTTING PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
TWINES, Etc.

1535-1536 Marquette Building, CHICAGO.

Long Distance Telephone,
Main Express 84.

As representatives of the
leading manufacturers both
in the East and in the West,
we are in a position to make
advantageous prices to all
users of paper.

WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN....

Paper.

News Papers: We can fill orders for mill ship-
ment promptly. Quality good, price low.

Specialties: We make a specialty of specialties in the paper line. We
give quick and intelligent service. Prompt reply to inquiries.
Correspondence solicited.

We make Wood Type



Cases, Stands, Cabinets,
Galleys, Furniture, Dry Racks,
Imposing Tables, Letter
Boards, Proof - Presses, Steel
Bearers, Patent Steel Furniture

We have but one
standard—
THE BEST.
We sell everything
a printer uses, ex-
cept paper.

Morgans-Wilcox Co.
Middletown, N. Y.

Designing and Building

OF
SPECIAL **MACHINERY**

For Printers, Binders, Electrotipers.

Secondhand Machinery
FOR SALE.

REPAIRS
PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO.

JAMES ROWE,
General Machinist,
303-305 Dearborn St. ... CHICAGO.

There IS Something New

under the sun, and every printer, publisher
and bookbinder should inform himself about
it at once. We refer to

OUR NEW FOLDING MACHINE,

and if you will drop us a line for further
particulars, we think you will decide it was
time and stamps well spent.

J. H. STONEMETZ & CO.,
25 Park Row, NEW YORK.

HEBER WELLS,
Successor to Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.,
157-159 William St., NEW YORK,
Printers' Materials
OF HIGH GRADE.

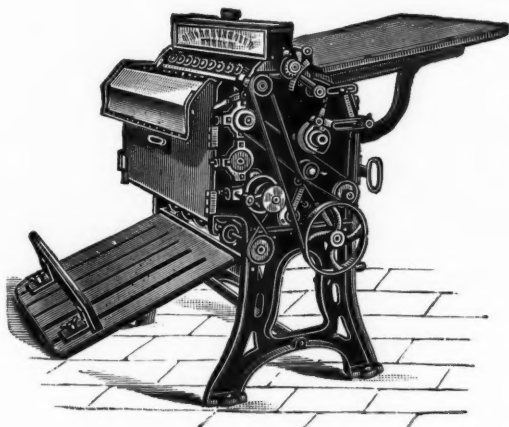
WOOD TYPE

Prices
Moderate.

ONLY MAKER OF
"Strong Slat"
Cases

We allow Printers a discount on fonts of
WOOD TYPE of fifty per cent,
and five more for cash.

Catalogues of 136 pages sent to recognized printers.



3-8

THE EMMERICH

—IMPROVED—

Bronzing and Dusting Machine.

SIZES:

12x20, 14x25, 16x30, 25x40, 28x44, 34x50, 36x54.

Write for Prices and Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,
OVER 800 IN USE. 191 & 193 Worth Street, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL MACHINES for PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS and CARDS.

—EMBOSSING MACHINES—

**Protect Type Matter,
Save Floor Space,
Expedite Work**

BY USING THE....

Martin Page Cabinet



The Martin Page Cabinet and Make-up Table.

Same height and size as regular make-up table. Accommodates in the drawers an entire eight-page paper, either six or seven columns to the page. Renders make-up easy and quick.

With Iron Top, . . . \$55.00
Same, Brass Covered, . . . 65.00

F. Wesel Mfg. Co.

FACTORY:
BROOKLYN.

11 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

Special Christmas Offers.

FOR DECEMBER ONLY.

To any reader of THE INLAND PRINTER who will send us 30 cents to cover postage and cost of handling, during December, we will mail a copy of White's Multi-Color Chart, advertised elsewhere.

To anyone sending us 15 cents, during December, we will mail either "Ninety Ideas on Advertisement Composition," or "Advertisement Composition, Comment and Criticism," as desired. Or we will mail both pamphlets for 25 cents. See advertisements elsewhere.

To anyone sending us \$1.00, during December, we will mail the complete set of thirteen photographic "Views in the Printers' Home."

To anyone sending us 30 cents, during December, we will mail a copy of "Etiquette of Cards and Stationery."

To anyone sending us \$2.00, during December, we will mail a copy of the "Pentateuch of Printing."

To anyone sending us 15 cents, during December, we will mail a copy of "Bradley's Miniature Cover Designs."

To anyone sending us \$1.00, during December, we will mail a copy of "Kelly's Book on Presswork."

To anyone sending us 25 cents, during December, we will mail a copy of "Book of Instruction in Metal Engraving."

To anyone sending us 75 cents, during December, we will mail a copy of "The Printer's Art."

Be sure and mention this special offer. Send orders early. This is your chance to get a Christmas present for your printer friend; for those who read THE INLAND PRINTER at home to remember those who spend the day at the office. Avail yourself of it.

The Inland Printer Co.

212-214 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

197 Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row,
NEW YORK.

CHICAGO BRANCH:

Suite 204 and 205, 154-158 Washington St.

CHAS. M. MOORE, Manager.

George Mather's Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
**PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES.....**
**29 Rose Street,
NEW YORK.**

Established 1816.
Incorporated 1895.

GEORGE MATHER'S SONS,
Nos. 128 - 130 Oliver Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

The J. W. O'Bannon Co.

72 Duane Street, NEW YORK.
BOOKBINDERS',
POCKETBOOK AND PAPER BOX MAKERS'
SUPPLIES.

LEATHERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SURFACE COATED PAPERS.

Skytogene, Marble, Lithograph and Leather Papers.

Sole Selling Agents

— FOR —

WIGGINS'
LINEN FINISH
BOOK CLOTHS,
BUCKRAMS,
ETC.

Latest and Best Thing out
For SCHOOL BOOKS,
CATALOGUES, Etc.
No Sizing Required.



RULING PENS.

The Dredge Ruling Pen

EXTRA FINE LINES.
NO MIXING OF INKS.
BEST PEN MADE.

A. DREDGE, Manufacturer,
75 Gold Street,
.... NEW YORK.

C. W. CRUTSINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

—AND—

COMPOSITION,

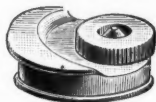
18 N. SECOND STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Our Elastic Tablet Glue is the Best in the Market.

CREWS FAST TO TYMPAN.

SOLID AS A ROCK



A New Style of Gauge Pin.

To find out about it, send to

E. L. MEGILL,
60 Duane Street, NEW YORK.

PATENTS

THE PATENT DEPARTMENT OF THE
Associated Trade and Industrial Press,
610 13th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Obtains American and Foreign Patents, Trade-marks, Designs and Copyrights, on terms within the reach of all. Send model, drawing or photo of your invention with \$5.00, and a careful examination of the Patent Records will be made and a full report sent you.

Inventions of Printing a Specialty.

WHAT Can We Do for You in Washington?

The Commercial Intelligence Department of the Associated Trade and Industrial Press, 610 Thirteenth St., Washington, D. C., answers questions and furnishes information on any subject, anywhere, at small cost. Connections throughout the world. Established nine years. Highest reference. Absolute reliability. Inclose 50 cents for ordinary inquiries. Lists of manufacturers and dealers in any line, in any country, furnished.

American Straw Board Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES OF

STRAWBOARDS,
PULP-LINED BOARDS,
LINED STRAWBOARDS,
PULP BOARDS,
TRUNK BOARDS and
BINDERS' BOARDS.

We carry in stock a complete line of above Boards, together with a full assortment of

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

Write for Catalogue, Prices and Samples.

CHICAGO AGENCY—155-157 W. JACKSON ST.

JAMES KENYON & SON,

Derby Street Mills,

BURY, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Manufacturers of ...

Printers' Type Cloths and Blankets.

Sole Agents in U. S.

CHAS. A. JOHNSON & CO.

14 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

P. O. Box 2213.

A. A. SIMONDS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER CUTTER KNIVES



The only firm in the country that hardens and tempers steel scientifically. The eye is no longer used, as the temperature is accurately measured by instruments both in hardening and tempering.

Gives the best of results.

A. A. SIMONDS & SON,

DAYTON, OHIO.

Presswork Pays,

therefore foster an enterprise which means thousands of dollars for presswork that have hitherto been spent in lithography. Just as good results may be obtained from printing from

CEROTYPES

on a Gordon press as from lithography in the highest state of its excellence, and the cost to the consumer is very much less. Write for circulars describing it.

Letter-heads,
Bill-heads,
Checks, Drafts,
Receipts, etc.

Frank McLees & Bros.

98 FULTON ST.

NEW YORK.

E. L. THIESING,

Steel and Copper Plate Engraving Wedding and Visiting Cards ... 199 South Clark Street Room 9 Chicago.

Monograms, Crests, etc. Stamping and Illuminating.....

We now make

TABLET GUM

Call it PEERLESS—and it goes.

Price, 20c. per lb. in 12-lb. Pails.

Try It!

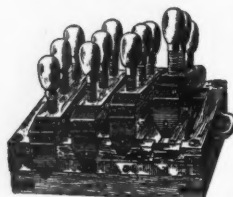
Gelatine Gum for blank work in greater demand than ever.

SLADE, HIPPE & MELOY,
300 Wabash Ave. ... CHICAGO.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.



Contact Frames.



Simple!
Durable!
Exact!

Perfect workman-
ship and prices that
defy competition.

For particulars, address

JOSEPH HOFFMAN'S SON,
95 East Fourth St., NEW YORK.

H. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ESTABLISHED 1833,

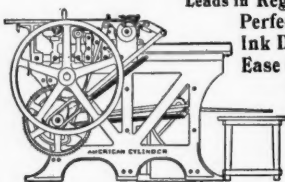
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' AND
POCKETBOOK MAKERS'
SUPPLIES.

TANETTE (An Imitation of Leather.)
A SPECIALTY.

54 AND 56 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

...THE... "American Cylinder Pony"



Leads in Register,
Perfect Impression,
Ink Distribution,
Ease of Running,
Mechanical
and Scientific
Construction,
and Economy
in Price.

THE PROUTY CO.

Office, 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.
FACTORY, 82 ILLINOIS ST., CHICAGO.

F. T. WIMBLE & COMPANY,
PRINTERS'
FURNISHERS,

87 Clarence St. Sydney, N. S. W.

AGENTS FOR

The Inland Printer.

Subscriptions received and promptly forwarded.
Copies of the paper on sale each month, 12s. per
annum, postpaid; single copies, 1s. 6d.



CINCINNATI
TO
CHICAGO.



Dining and Parlor Cars on Day Trains.
Open and Compartment Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

THE ONLY LINE
RUNNING 4 TRAINS EVERY DAY
CINCINNATI TO MICHIGAN POINTS.



D. G. EDWARDS
Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
CINCINNATI,
OHIO.



ALEX. COWAN & SONS, Ltd.

395 Flinders Lane,

MELBOURNE, - AUSTRALIA,

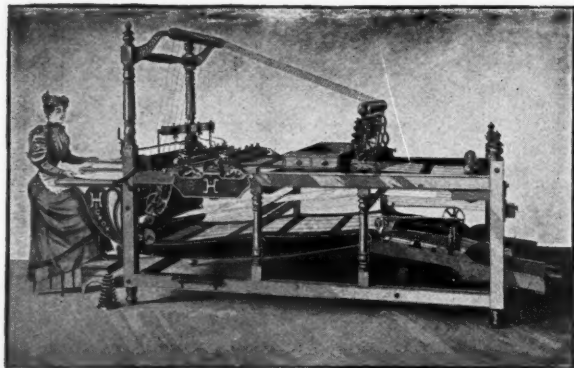
AGENTS FOR

The Inland Printer.

Branches at Sydney and Adelaide, Australia,
and Dunedin, New Zealand.

Subscriptions received and copies for sale at any
of the above places. Subscriptions, 12s. per an-
num; single copies, 1s. 6d.

THE VERY LATEST



1895
"HICKOK"
PAPER-
RULING
MACHINE

WITH
NO
EXTRA CHARGES
FOR
IMPROVEMENTS.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR NEW
PAGING AND NUMBERING, PERFORATING AND
DOING-ALMOST-ANYTHING MACHINES?

COMPLETE BINDERY OUTFITS.

THE W. O. HICKOK M'FG CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

Bradley Cover and Poster Designs.



In order to meet the large demand for the work of this artist, THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY has prepared sets of twelve of his Cover and Poster Designs gotten up in two styles, one on fine enameled book paper, for \$1.00, and a limited edition of 100 on hand-made, deckle edged paper, each signed and numbered by Mr. Bradley, for \$3.00. These designs are full size, each on a separate sheet, and both sets are inclosed in appropriate and artistic wrappers, tied with ribbon. If you desire to secure either of these, it will be necessary to place orders at once. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

197 Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row,
NEW YORK.

INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,
212-214 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

THE F. W. THURSTON

GLUE
COMPANY

29 and 31 River St.,
CHICAGO,

CAN FURNISH YOU VERY



Strong
Elastic
Glue

SPECIALLY
ADAPTED
FOR
BOOK-
BINDERS'
USE.

... ALSO ...

Thurston's Liquid Fish Glue

(READY FOR USE)

The Strongest Adhesive Known.

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON REQUEST.

Christmas presents are usually difficult to select, but if you have a friend who is a printer, what would make a more appropriate and acceptable Christmas gift than Mac-Kellar's "American Printer"? Sent postpaid on receipt of \$2.12.

INLAND PRINTER CO.

197 Potter Bld'g,
NEW YORK.

212-214 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO.

Representative Trade Journals

IN THE PRINTING, BOOK MAKING, ADVERTISING, STATIONERY, PAPER MAKING AND ALLIED TRADES.

AMERICAN BOOKMAKER, a journal of technical art and information for printers, bookbinders and publishers. Published monthly; \$2.00 per annum; single copies, 25 cts. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, N. W. corner of Bleecker street and South Fifth avenue, New York.

AMERICAN PRESSMAN, official organ of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America. A technical trade journal devoted to the interests of Presswork and to all Pressmen. \$1.00 per annum. Advertising rates on application. If you want to keep up with the times in your trade subscribe for it. If you want to sell good goods at a profit advertise in it. Robert D. Sawyer, editor, 57 Washington street, Chicago.

AMERICAN STATIONER, established 1874; every Thursday; \$2.00 a year; single copies, 10 cts. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, N. W. corner of Bleecker street and South Fifth avenue, New York.

BRAINS, a weekly journal for advertisers. It contains photographic reproductions of the best retail advertisements to be found in the various publications of the English-speaking world, together with many hundred excellent suggestions for catchlines, reading matter and best typographical display of advertisements. The only journal in the world devoted exclusively to retail advertisers and to the men who write and set their ads. Printers get many good suggestions for display from it. Subscription price, \$4.00 a year. Sample copy of BRAINS free. Advertising rates on application. Brains Publishing Co., Box 572, New York.

BRITISH PRINTER, a bi-monthly journal of the graphic arts. At the head of British printedom. First in subscribed circulation; first in advertising patronage. 7s. per annum. Specimen copy, 1s. Post free. Valuable technical notes, original job designs, news of the craft, splendid illustrations in monochrome and color. Raithby, Lawrence & Co., Ltd., 1 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. De Montfort Press, Leicester.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, a weekly journal of British, Colonial and Foreign printing and stationery trade intelligence, mechanical and other inventions illustrated, novelties in leather and fancy goods, books and book manufacture, patents, gazette and unique financial trade news. Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Post free to any address in the three Americas. Published by W. John Stonhill, 58 Shoe Lane, London, England. Specimen copy gratis and post free on application. Established 1878.

DEUTSCHER BUCH- UND STEINDRUCKER, a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of printers, lithographers and kindred trades. The best German trade journal for the printing trades. Manufacturers and dealers in printers' supplies who wish to introduce or extend their business on the European continent, will find this publication a good medium for advertising. Yearly subscription to foreign countries, \$1.25, post free. Sample copy, 10 cents. Address, 19 Dennewitzstrasse, Berlin W 57, Germany.

EFFECTIVE ADVERTISER, the very best and largest circulated trade journal for the stationery, printing and kindred trades. Best medium for advertisers. 10,000 copies published monthly. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. South Counties Press, Ltd., 10 Wine Office Court, Fleet street, London, E. C., England.

ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, a monthly magazine of progress in illustration and typography, Boston, Mass. Recent progress places *The Engraver and Printer* right among the leaders. Send for a copy. \$2.00 per year; 25 cts. a number. The Engraver and Printer Co., 5 Park Square, Boston.

FOURTH ESTATE, illustrated. Every newspaper man should be a subscriber. Only \$2.00 a year (weekly); sample copy for stamp. Broadway and Fulton street, New York. *THE INLAND PRINTER* says: "As a weekly visitor to newspaper men generally no paper could be more welcome."

GEYER'S STATIONER, issued every Thursday, devoted to the interests of stationery, fancy goods and notion trades; \$2.00 per year; single copies, 10 cts. Andrew Geyer, publisher, 63 Duane street, New York.

NEW ENGLAND STATIONER AND PRINTER, devoted to the interests of stationers and printers. Published monthly; \$1.00 per annum; sample copies, 10 cts. Chas. C. Walden, publisher, Springfield, Mass.

NEWSPAPER WEST (monthly), for advertisers, writers, publishers and artists. Subscription, \$1. Ewing Herbert, publisher, Hiawatha, Kansas.

LA REVISTA TIPOGRAFICA (monthly), the only journal in Mexico devoted to the art of printing. As an advertising medium it offers exceptional facilities for the extension of trade in Mexico and South America. Invaluable to exporters, circulating as it does throughout Mexico, Central and South America. Send for rates. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. Sample copies, 10 cts. (stamps). Ed. M. Vargas & Co., publishers, P. O. Box 34, Yrapuato, Gto., Mexico.

PAPER AND PRESS, printedom's magazine, illustrated monthly. Current review of invention, discovery, experimental and demonstrated processes, mechanical devices and materials, relating to paper, printing and the allied arts and industries. Price, 25 cts.; \$2.00 per year. Foreign subscription, \$3.00. 1414 South Penn square, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, established 1872; every Saturday; \$4.00 a year; single copies, 10 cts. Howard Lockwood & Co., publishers, N. W. corner Bleecker street and South Fifth avenue, New York.

TRADE PRESS, a journal published exclusively in the interest of the trade and class journals of America. If you manage, or ever expect to manage, a publication, you can't afford to be without it. Subscription, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cts. Henry J. Bohn, publisher, Chicago.

TYPOGRAPHICAL REVIEW, official journal of fifteenth district union. Leader of the Northwest. Bright, newsy, progressive. Per annum, 50 cts.; six months, 25 cts.; sample copies, 5 cts. Address, Typographical Review, Box 556, Seattle, Wash.

UNION PRINTER AND AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN, the advocate of the organized labor of the country. The best trade paper published in the East. Subscription rates, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cts. Warren C. Browne, 12 Chambers street, rooms 9 and 10, New York.

UNITED STATES PAPER-MAKER, devoted to the interests of paper-makers. Published monthly; \$2.00 per annum; sample copies, 20 cts. Chas. C. Walden, publisher, 132 Nassau street, New York.

WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW, published every Friday. A weekly journal for papermakers and engineers. The world's commercial intelligence relating to mill construction, the paper and allied trades. A weekly record of imports at and exports from all United Kingdom ports. The journal for all connected with or interested in paper, wood-pulp, or the chemical and mechanical industries as affecting paper manufacture. £1 per annum, post free to any address in the world. Send for sample copy gratis and post free. W. John Stonhill, editor, publisher and proprietor, 58 Shoe Lane, London.

WESTERN ADVERTISER, a monthly journal for business men, devoted to advertising interests. Subscription, \$1.00 a year; six months, 50 cts. Gives all that is latest and best in regard to advertising. Advertising rates made known on application. Chas. D. Thompson, editor and proprietor, 312 Karbach Block, Omaha, Neb.

An opportunity
to secure

The Color Printer

BY J. F. EARHART.

One of the most elegant and artistic works relating to printing ever published.

Just the thing for a Christmas Present

..... **C**AN now be purchased by the craft at a considerable reduction from its original price. The enormous expense of producing this work at first precluded the possibility of its being sold at less than \$15.00, the original price, but owing to the dull times it has been decided to sacrifice the work in order to dispose of the copies yet remaining unsold. It is probable that no second edition of *The Color Printer* will ever be attempted, and no book of the kind will for a long time, at least, be planned and carried to completion. Therefore this is a rare opportunity for those wishing to purchase one of these works on color printing. It is a veritable work of art, size being 8¼ by 10½ inches, 137 pages of type matter, 90 color plates in two to twenty colors each, handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in gold and four colors. To produce a limited edition of this work required 625 different forms and 1,625,000 impressions. The book contains 166 colors, hues, tints and shades, produced by mixtures of two colors each, with proportions printed below each. To use colors intelligently and effectively every printer and pressman should have one of these books. Price, postpaid, \$10.00. Address all orders to

NEW YORK OFFICE:
197 POTTER BUILDING, PARK ROW AND BEEKMAN ST.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,
212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

The Inland Printer Account Book.

It combines simplicity with absolute correctness.

It shows the cost of every job, thus avoiding the expensive mistake of figuring below cost.

It does away with the day book, order book and journal, and reduces the cost of bookkeeping to a minimum.

It is a flat-opening book, 10½ x 14½, and is substantially bound with leather back and corners. It is sold at prices but little more than such books, blank, would cost.

If this system is once adopted you will never use any other.

NET PRICES, F. O. B. CHICAGO:

400 pages, 2,000 jobs,	.	.	\$5.00
200 " 1,000 "	.	.	3.50

For sale by all typefounders and dealers, or by the publishers—

The Inland Printer Company,

Send for
Descriptive Circular and
Specimen Page.

214 Monroe St., Chicago.

38 Park Row, New York.

Did you ever



Want to show a customer the effect of a certain colored ink without pulling press proofs?

Want to know how colored ink would look on colored paper?

Want to know what shade a colored ink would produce when printed over another color?

Want to know *anything* about the appearance of colored inks, singly or in combination, on white or colored paper?

Any of these questions could have been quickly and satisfactorily answered by a reference to

White's Multi-Color Chart

which contains samples printed with six different colors of ink, so arranged that the effect of each singly, as well as in combination with each or all of the others, is shown on seventy-three different kinds and shades of papers, thirty-two different effects being shown on each. The sizes and weights of each sample of paper are given, as is also the price of each color of ink used, and the order in which printed.

In order to bring this unique and useful publication within reach of everyone, the price has been

Reduced to 80 cents per copy, postpaid.

Send orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER GO.

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO,

or to the New York Office, 38 Park Row.

SPECIAL OFFER.....

We will mail one of these books free of charge, as a premium, to anyone whose name is now on our subscription list who will send us the name of a new yearly subscriber, together with \$2.00. The October issue begins a new volume, and is a good number to commence with. See your friends *now*, induce them to subscribe, and secure one of these books.

UTILITIES AND TEXT-BOOKS FOR PRINTERS.

The following books and other articles are on sale by The Inland Printer Company, Chicago and New York, and can be had by remitting amount named under each. Look over the list. You will see a number of things you ought to have:

THE PRINTER'S ART.

A TEXT-BOOK and book of specimens for printers' use, by A. A. Stewart, Salem, Mass. From every place where this work has circulated expressions have come concerning its value, both as an example of fine printing and as a practical instructor in art. It is a publication that we can commend for its practicability and good taste and its suggestiveness to the printer. 113 pages, 6 by 8 inches, oblong. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

ADVERTISEMENT COMPOSITION, COMMENT AND CRITICISM.
B EING a reproduction of sixty-eight specimens of advertisement composition, submitted in a prize contest, together with the criticisms and comments of judges of award and others. A book for the apprentice or the journeyman. 80 pages, postpaid, 25 cents.

TEMPORARY BINDERS FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

W E can now supply binders for THE INLAND PRINTER intended to hold the magazine from month to month as the numbers are received. These covers are substantially made of cloth, under the patents of the National Binder Company, of Boston, with steel strips to hold six numbers, the front cover being neatly stamped with the name of the magazine. Just the thing for preserving your numbers until ready for binding. Price, postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, \$1.

THE COLOR PRINTER.

T HE standard work on color printing in America. By J. F. Earhart. A veritable work of art. 8½ by 10½ inches, 137 pages of type matter, 90 color plates in two to twenty colors each, handsomely bound in cloth, stamped in gold and four colors. To produce a limited edition of this work required 625 different forms and 1,625,000 impressions. Book contains 166 colors, hues, tints and shades, produced by mixtures of two colors each, with proportions printed below each. To use colors intelligently and effectively every printer and pressman should have one of these books. The limited edition will soon be exhausted. By special arrangement we are enabled to offer this work (the price of which was \$15) at the special low rate of \$10, postpaid. Orders must be sent through us.

NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATING.

A 24-page pamphlet, by Charles A. Gray, artist and illustrator, Chicago, devoted to a discussion of pen drawing for newspaper work. The chapter on drawing gives a number of hints of value, and several things are told which artists are usually rather loth to divulge. The uninitiated in zinc etching will find this topic fully described. A chapter on stereotyping closes the work. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

STEPS INTO JOURNALISM.

B Y Edwin L. Shuman, of the Chicago Journal staff. This book treats of newspaper work as a more or less exact science, and lays down its laws in an informal way for beginners, local correspondents and reporters who do not already know it all. Its chapters include "Evolution of the Press," "Plan of a Newspaper Article," "A Day with a Reporter," "Interviewing and News-gathering," "Getting a Start as Correspondent," "Methods of the Editorial Room," "Writing a Special" and "Women in Newspaper Work." Cloth bound, 230 pp., postpaid, \$1.25.

REDUCING GLASSES.

E VERY printer, artist and photo-engraver should have a reducing glass by which to examine pen drawings. By the use of these glasses you can tell just how your drawing will look when reduced and be enabled to tell how much reduction it will stand. Price, unmounted, securely packed in box, by mail, 35 cents.

EVERYBODY'S POCKET DICTIONARY.

C ONTAINS 33,000 words, the pronunciation, syllable divisions, part of speech, capitalization, participles and definitions being given. It is an invaluable companion to everybody who has occasion to talk, read or write. This book is not a "speller," made hastily only to sell; but is an accurate and complete dictionary, compiled from the latest edition of Webster's great International. Especially valuable to every editor, printer, pressman, student and stenographer, and worth ten times its cost to anybody. Size, 2½ by 5½ inches. Leather, indexed, 50 cents; cloth, not indexed, 25 cents.

VIEWS IN THE PRINTERS' HOME.

A LL printers take an interest in the Home which has been established at Colorado Springs for the benefit of sick and disabled members of the craft. Many have read of it, but have not been able to visit the institution. The next best thing is to have correct photographic views of the various rooms. These are genuine photographs mounted on cardboard, 8 by 10 inches, not half-tone prints. Thirteen views, postpaid, \$1.50.

GOODWIN'S MANUAL OF BOOKKEEPING.

W ITH this work you can learn bookkeeping at home, within 100 hours' study, without the aid of a teacher. The best book of the kind published. Practical; up-to-date; written by an expert. Size, 7½ x 10½, 293 pages, printed in red and black, richly bound in cloth. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$3.

THE ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND STATIONERY.

T HE average person is prone to forget the forms that usage demands should be observed in visiting cards, invitation cards, wedding announcements, death notices, etc. To be able to place in the hands of inquirers a neat code of rules answering all questions, saves much time, and secures orders for work. "The Etiquette of Cards" fills all requirements of this nature. No printer doing society printing should neglect securing this convenient and handsome work, which also includes the sentiments of flowers and jewels. 95 pages, 4¾ by 6¼ inches. Silver embossed cloth cover. Price, 50 cents.

DESIGNS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JOBBING.

A fifty-page pamphlet, 6 by 9 inches, with handsome cover, giving 86 designs for job composition taken from *The British Printer*. Its pages are printed in browns, olives and greens; all of the designs shown being given in one color as suggestions or key forms for colored work or to be used separately. British composition varies considerably from work in America, and printers here can gain ideas which can be worked over and used to advantage. Printed in fine style by Rathby, Lawrence & Co., Ltd. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

COMPOUNDING OF ENGLISH WORDS.

W HEN and why joining or separation is preferable, with concise rules and alphabetical lists, by F. Horace Teall. Contains 224 pages, substantially bound in cloth, size 5 by 7 inches. The work is a most useful one for authors, printers, teachers, telegraphers, stenographers and all who care for the correct writing of English. Price, \$1.25.

MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER.

T HIS is a standard work and should be in the hands of all printers who desire to excel in their art. It contains practical directions for managing all departments of the printing office, as well as complete instructions for apprentices. It gives several useful tables, numerous schemes for imposing forms in every variety, hints to authors, etc. Revised and enlarged, 384 pages, bound in cloth, price \$2; by mail, \$2.12.

WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHART.

T HIS book contains seventy-three specimens of cover papers of various colors, shades and qualities, on which are printed six colors of ink—black, yellow, red, blue and brown—colors most generally in use. Each page shows how each color of ink would look on that particular paper, and also how the various colors look in combination. Of great value to the printer who desires to show his customers the effect of a certain color of ink without the trouble of proving up the job. Price, 80 cents.

NICHOLS' PERFECT ORDER AND RECORD BOOK.

T HIS is one of the most useful record books for printers running offices of moderate size, that has ever been published. It serves both as an order book and a journal, no journalizing being necessary, making a short method of bookkeeping. By using this book you can learn at a glance whether orders are complete, what their cost is and if they have been posted. Once entered in this book, it is impossible to omit charging an order. Size of book, 9 by 12 inches; capacity, 3,000 orders. Price, \$3.

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION IN METAL ENGRAVING.

T HIS work gives full information in regard to gold and silver marking. It is intended more particularly for apprentices, and gives copies, script, alphabets, Old English text, monograms, ciphers, inscriptions, etc. Shows how to learn engraving of this kind, the kind of tools to use and how to use them, with full instructions and illustrations. Also gives a synopsis of the different branches and general information on engraving. Forty-eight pages. Price by mail, postpaid, 40 cents.

VEST POCKET MANUAL OF PRINTING.

T HE INLAND PRINTER'S Vest Pocket Manual of Printing, just issued, is indispensable to everyone interested in the printing trade. A compilation of the most valuable tables of reference arranged in convenient form, together with a practical and up-to-date treatise on punctuation and capitalization, with definitions of bookbinders' terms, and a series of complete and accurate diagrams of imposition. Size, 2½ by 5½ inches, 86 pages. Leather, 50 cents. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

PENTATEUCH OF PRINTING.

"T HE Pentateuch of Printing," written with simplicity and profusely illustrated with portraits, specimens of early typography, and pictures of the printers' materials and processes, is an admirable volume for every printer, or for those entering upon the practice of the art. This great work has been reduced from the original price of \$4.50. Crown quarto, cloth, gilt top. Mailed on receipt of \$2.50.

LEFFINGWELL'S RULES OF ORDER.

D EFFINGWELL'S Manual and Rules of Order for Parliamentary Debate is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, giving points that every presiding officer and every member of any organization should know. Compiled from the best authorities; condensed; simplified; tells what may and what may not be done pending any question in debate. Price 10 cents, postpaid.

DE MONTFORT PRESS SPECIMENS.

T O keep in touch with the progress being made in England in typography and presswork, American printers and pressmen should purchase a copy of "Specimens from the De Montfort Press," a magnificently printed specimen book, 9 by 11 inches in size, bound in flexible cloth, containing 50 sheets of artistically executed samples of typographic art, color printing and engraving. This work is a valuable one for the compositor and the pressman, giving, as it does, such a variety of designs for ball programs, invitations, business cards, letter-heads, menus and other classes of job work, printed in colors, and with an index giving description of each job, the colors used, and how obtained. Specimens of half-tone color work by various processes are given. Price, postpaid, \$1.10.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

B Y Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., gives clear and concise directions for producing engravings by modern methods of photo-engraving, and accurate directions for following the best processes for making cuts—both in line and half-tone. Accurate formulas and directions are given for compounding all the preparations used. The author has endeavored to put all needful facts in such shape as to be easily understood, and to enable the beginner to avoid mistakes. Bound in cloth, with numerous diagrams, and provided with a copious index. Price, postpaid, \$3.00.

THE COST OF PRINTING.

B Y F. W. Baltus. In this work the author presents a system which has been in successful operation during the past ten years, and is adapted to large and small printing offices. It is a safeguard against omissions, errors and losses, as it is absolutely certain that no work can pass through the office without being charged, and its cost shown. Price, prepaid, \$2.00.

STEREOTYPING.

B Y C. S. Partridge, Superintendent of Stereotyping for A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company. This is the only book devoted exclusively to Papier-Maché Stereotyping which has ever been published, and is an exhaustive treatise of the subject, containing detailed descriptions of all the best methods of work in present use, including Cold Process, instructions for operating the Rolling Machine, Paste Recipes, Metal Formulas, Hints for the Protection of Type, Suggestions for the Operating and Care of Machinery, Instructions for Grinding Tools, and a complete list of unexpired patents pertaining to Stereotyping Methods and Machinery, including number of patent, date of issue and name of inventor. 50 illustrations. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.



BYRON WESTON CO.

Are now making
a very superior line of

FOLIOS

WHITE AND BLUE,
LAID AND WOVE,

In the following Sizes and Weights:



17 x 22—20, 22, 24 and 28 lb.

19 x 24—24 and 28 lb.

*For Correspondence,
Insurance Policies,
Legal Blanks and general
Mercantile Purposes,*

MILLS AT
DALTON, MASS.

THESE PAPERS ARE UNEQUALED.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
American Paper Co.....	260	Fuller, E. C., & Co.....	347	Oswego Machine Works.....	345
American Photo-Engraving Co.....	331	Gane Brothers & Co.....	259	Otto Gas Engine Works.....	346
American Straw Board Co.....	351	Garden City Electrotyping Co.....	268	Paper Mills Company.....	349
American Type Founders' Co.....	337	Goes Lithographing Co.....	262	Parsons Paper Co.....	259
Ashton, Wm., & Sons.....	331	Graham, Edward K., & Co.....	257	Peters, C. J., & Son.....	330
Associated Trade and Industrial Press.....	351	Grand Rapids Engraving Co.....	345	Philadelphia Photo-Electro Co.....	343
Ault & Wiborg Co., The.....	Insert	Griffin, H., & Sons.....	352	Pope, A. W., & Co.....	260
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.....	265	Hamilton Manufacturing Co.....	267	Prouty Co., The.....	352
Baltimore Engraving Co.....	351	Harrison Rule Manufacturing Co.....	331	Queen City Printing Ink Co.....	340
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.....	268	Hartnett, R. W., & Bros.....	336	Riverside Paper Co.....	242
Batchelar, James.....	331	Heinemann, Julius, & Co.....	332	Roberts, H. L., & Co.....	330
Benedict, Geo. H., & Co.....	255	Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Co.....	352	Rockford Folder Co.....	341
Binner Engraving Co.....	240	Hoffman's Son, Joseph.....	352	Rosen Ink Works.....	263
Bingham's Son (Sam'l) Mfg. Co.....	263	Hoke Engraving Plate Co.....	344	Rowe, James.....	349
Blomgren Bros. & Co.....	339	Hough, Franklin H.....	331	Royle, John, & Sons.....	262
Boston Engraving & McIndoe Printing Co.....	246	Howard Iron Works.....	347	Sanborn, George H., & Sons.....	249
Brown Folding Machine Co.....	348	Illinois Paper Co.....	244	Sanders Engraving Co.....	258
Brown, L. L., Paper Co.....	243	Johnson, Charles A., & Co.....	351	Scott, Walter, & Co.....	245
Bruce's (Geo.) Son & Co.....	252	Johnson, Charles Eneu, & Co.....	Insert	Seybold Machine Co.....	250
Buckie Printers' Roller Co.....	264	Juergens Bros. Co.....	333	Sheridan, T. W. & C. B.....	247
Buffalo Printing Ink Works.....	345	Keith Paper Co.....	261	Simonds, A. A., & Son.....	351
Business Directory.....	332	Kent & Haly.....	264	Slade, Hipp & Meloy.....	351
Butler, J. W., Paper Co.....	237	Kidder Press Manufacturing Co.....	257	Smith, Bradner, & Co.....	260
Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.....	238, 239	Kissinger & Lau.....	264	Steen Stamping Press Co.....	246
Challenge Machinery Co.....	343	Krause, Karl.....	330	St. Louis Photo-Engraving Co.....	331
Chambers Brothers Co.....	253, 268	Latham Machinery Co.....	254	Stonemetz, J. H.....	349
Chandler & Price.....	256	Levey, Frederick H., Co.....	Cover	Suffolk Engraving Co.....	351
Chicago Paper Co.....	260	Linden Paper Co.....	261	Superior Reducing Compound.....	330
Child Acme Cutter & Press Co.....	348	Lloyd, Geo. E., & Co.....	268	Taylor, Geo. H., & Co.....	260
Cottrell, C. B., & Sons Co.....	338	Maigne, O. J.....	241	Thiesing, E. L.....	351
Cowan, Alex., & Sons.....	352	Manhattan Typefoundry.....	262	Thorne Typesetting Machine Co.....	256
Crane Brothers.....	351	Manz, J., & Co.....	248	Thurston, F. W., Glue Co.....	352
Crawley, E., S., & Co.....	334, 335	McAther's Sons, Geo.....	344, 350	Union Card & Paper Co.....	331
Crutsinger, C. W.....	351	McLees, Frank, & Bros.....	351	Union Quoin Co.....	262
C. H. & D. R. R.....	352	McNeill, Edward L.....	351	Van Allens & Boughton.....	342
Dick, Rev. Robert, Estate.....	344	Mehner, Fred.....	264	Wade, H. D., & Co.....	Cover
Dixon (Jos.) Crucible Co.....	331	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.....	346	Want Advertisements.....	328
Dredge, A.....	351	Missouri Brass Type Foundry Co.....	263	Wells, Heber.....	349
Duplex Printing Press Co.....	331	Montague, F. L., & Co.....	263	Wesell, F., Manufacturing Co.....	350
Durant, W. N.....	331	Morgans-Wilcox Mfg. Co.....	349	Western Coated Paper & Card Co.....	260
Electrine Manufacturing Co.....	330	Morrison, The J. L., Co.....	261	Weston, Byron, Co.....	356
Electro-Light Engraving Co.....	343	Moser-Burgess Paper Co.....	259	Wetter, Joseph, & Co.....	258
Emmerich & Vonderlehr.....	349	New Champion Press Co.....	346	Whiting Paper Co.....	260
Evelyn Patent Tint Block Co.....	258	O'Bannon, J. W., Company.....	351	Whitlock Machine Co.....	266
Farfield Paper Co.....	251			Wickersham Quoin Co.....	348
Farmer, A. D., & Son Typefoundry Co.....	344			Wilson Paper Box Machinery Co.....	330
Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Co.....	345			Wimble, F. T., & Co.....	352



J. W. Butler Paper Company

Everything in

...Paper

Used by the Printer,
the Publisher and the Stationer,

Also, a Complete Stock of

ENVELOPES, NEWS PAPERS,
COMMERCIAL CARDS, PRINT PAPERS,
BRISTOLS, BLOTING PAPERS,
CARDBOARDS, WRAPPING PAPERS,
BOOK PAPERS, STRAWBOARDS,
COVER PAPERS, TWINES.



Flat and Ruled Writing Papers.

L. L. Brown's Ledger,
Ledger Mills,
Standard Ledger,
General Ledger,
Crane's Bond,
Agawam Bond,
Brother Jonathan Bond,
Crane's Linen,
Royal Crown Linen,
Carey Linen,
Old Time Linen,
Florence Mills,
Butler Mills,
Mascot Mills,
Puritan Mills,
World's Fair Mills,
Special Mills,
St. Charles Mills,
Peerless Mills,
Colored Writings,
Manila Writings.

Specialties...

Die cut and
hand cut
Commercial Cards.

Paper Ruling.

Steel and
Copperplate
Engraving.

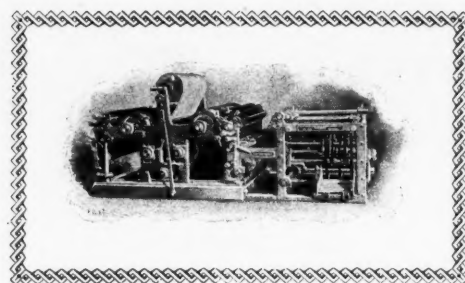
Printers'
Fancy Stationery.



Write for Prices and
Catalogue.

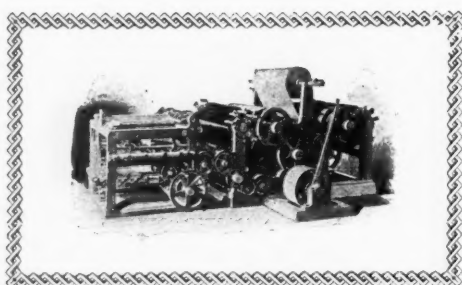
212-218 Monroe Street,
Chicago, Ill.

A problematical theoretical turn of mind



Is not necessary to run a "New Model" Web. But some one has said that it takes *dollars* and *sense*. To be sure, but *less dollars* than any similar machine, and only the *commonest* kind of sense.

The "New Model"



accomplishes results economically, yet rapidly and perfectly, and *does not cost a fortune*.

Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

5 Madison Ave., New York.



334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

“Ring Out the Old, Ring In the New.”

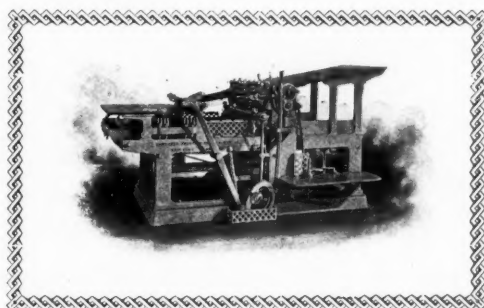
That is the way to have a
Happy New Year.



Equip your pressroom

With Modern Machinery,
With Labor-Saving Machinery,
With Profitable Machinery,

That is, with a printing press which does
more than merely print, that costs less to
operate, that produces more and better
work in less time than any other similar
machine.



Be not deceived — there are *not* others
—there is but one! It is that marvelous
mechanical triumph —

The “Century” Pony.

Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

5 Madison Ave., New York.



334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CRESCENT TYPE WINS!

Shepard Script

NOTICE the type used in the advertisement upon the opposite page.....
The design using our Iroquois series

Won First Prize

out of 148 designs sent in. Does this not speak well for the Iroquois? Mr. Rudy showed his good judgment by selecting our material. Show yours and

BUY
CRESCENT TYPE FOUNDRY
...MAKE...

Alfereta

Don't forget our Iroquois Condensed,
our Alfereta,
our Shepard Script,
our Morris Old Style,
and our Art Borders,
besides other letters equally
as attractive.

WE HAVE OTHER FACES
EQUALLY AS
POPULAR.

Keep your eye on us. Write for Specimen Sheets or watch the pages of The Inland Printer.

Crescent Type Foundry,
349 - 351 Dearborn Street,
Chicago.

OUR MATERIAL IS KEPT IN STOCK AND FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:

INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Louis, Mo.
KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.

PACIFIC STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, San Francisco.
GOLDING & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago.

CONNER, FENDLER & CO., New York.
DOMINION PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., Toronto, Can.

White :

17x22 — 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 lb.
17x28 — 16, 20, 24, 28 lb.
19x24 — 16, 18, 20, 24, 28 lb.
22x32 — 32, 40 lb.

Blue :

17x22 — 16, 20 lb.
17x28 — 20, 24 lb.
19x24 — 20, 24 lb.

Crushed :

(In White Only)

17x22 — 16, 20 lb.
17x28 — 20, 24 lb.
19x24 — 20, 24 lb.



**THE LEADER
OF ALL
BOND PAPERS**

.....A Paper that will withstand the ravages of time.
Made from new rag stock.
Free from adulteration.
Perfectly sized.
Long fibre.



Manufactured by

**•Riverside Paper
Co.**

The Magna Charta Bond Papers
are all finished by plating.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

FIRST PRIZE.

Design submitted by Lewis Rudy, with Golding & Co., Boston, Mass., in the Riverside Paper Company's advertisement competition, conducted by The Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

A pamphlet containing the 148 designs, complete, full size, offered in this competition, will be sent by The Inland Printer Company, on receipt of 50 cents.

L. L. Brown — Paper Company

Adams, Mass.
U. S. A.

.... MAKERS OF



LINEN LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS

For Blank Books, Merchants' and Bankers'
Ledgers, County or State Records.

ALL LINEN PAPERS

For Typewriting and Fine Correspondence.

BOND PAPERS

For Policies, Deeds and Commercial Purposes.

HAND-MADE PAPERS.

We are the only makers of Hand-Made Paper in the United States, and the increasing demand for these papers for drawing, water-color painting, correspondence and special book editions, gives ample evidence of their popularity.



J. W. Butler Paper Co.,

212-218 Monroe Street, Chicago, are
Western Agents for the Linen Ledger
and Record, the All-Linen and the
Bond Papers.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.,

207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago, are
Western Agents for the Hand-Made
Papers.



Be Sure TO SPECIFY
"BROWN'S" PAPER
WHEN ORDERING
YOUR
BLANK BOOKS.

OFFICE OF
FAIRFIELD PAPER CO.
FAIRFIELD, MASS.



TO THE BLANK BOOK AND PAPER TRADE.

Gentlemen:

We are making and placing on the market a first-class

"Linen Ledger and Record Paper."

These papers will be designated by a watermark in each sheet, facsimile of said watermark herewith shown:

FAIRFIELD PAPER CO	FAIRFIELD
	1895
LINEN LEDGER	MASS. U.S.A.

Our facilities for producing first-class Ledger Papers are not excelled. Our spring water is of remarkable purity. We ask a comparison with any brands made, and your testing will prove our skill and satisfy your judgment.

Our second-grade Ledger is watermarked:

WORONOCO LINEN LEDGER	1895
-----------------------	------

It has a strong fiber and a desirable writing surface.

The above brands of Paper are on sale at the principal Paper Warehouses in the cities of the United States and Canada.

Selling Agents: { THE LOUIS SNIDER PAPER CO., 221 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN F. SARLE, 58 John Street, New York, N. Y.
GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO., 207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Royle Photo-Engravers' Machinery.

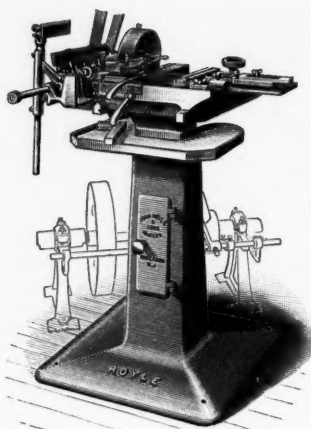
ROUTERS,
BEVELERS,
SAW-TABLES,
SHOOT-BOARDS,
TRIMMERS.

These are days of labor-saving devices. The most profitable machine is the one that does its work best and quickest, and lasts longest. We make a specialty of Photo-Engravers' Machinery and can supply the best facilities obtainable in this line.



Catalogues on Application.

JOHN ROYLE & SONS,
Paterson, N. J., U. S. A.



It
Tickles
Everybody!

**BUFFALO
PRINTING
INK** 

Right in Price:
Right in Quality.

Send for Sample Book.



**BUFFALO
PRINTING INK
WORKS,**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Halo of Glory

set with shining shekels awaits the printer who is first in his community to introduce the

**Evelyn
Tint Block
Process**

**There is
a growing
demand**

for artistic printing, and the fellow who is best fitted to do it will catch the creamiest jobs sure as fate. By its use you "whet" public curiosity and its attendant interests by producing more effective printing than your competitor. Over 3,000 printers use and praise it because popularity and increased business follow. Let us prove our preaching. Put us to the test. Ask for testimonials, samples, etc.

Ornaments for Book and Job work.

Our catalogue, 9¼ x 12¼ inches, printed in twenty colors and tints, shows over 1,000 artistic designs in sectional vignettes, head, tail, corner and side pieces, ornamental borders, pictorial blocks, initial letters, etc. These goods are all novelties, original with us, and have been designed to enable the compositor to more fully cope with the pen artist in embellishing superior printing. Sent *only* on receipt of 25 cents.

Evelyn Patent Tint Block Co.

SPECIALTIES FOR PRINTERS.

Baltimore, Md.

Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers
... of

**PRINTERS'
ROLLERS**

Nos. 22-24 Custom House Place,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

PARAGON SOLIDIFIED TABLET GUM
AND
EXCELSIOR LIQUID TABLET GUM.

The Best and Cheapest Composition ever invented for Tablets, Pads, etc.

A material of excellence and perfection, surpassing all others. Elastic and tough as rubber.

Warranted not to Break or Scale, not to Pull Off on the Edge of Sheets, and to be Unaffected by Heat.

AFTER USING THIS YOU WILL USE NONE OTHER.

Send for Specimen Sheet showing All Sizes of the Beautiful

Abbey Text Series

THE LATEST PRODUCTION OF

A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co.

111 & 113 Quincy Street, Chicago.



THE NEW YEAR



CAN ONLY be successfully started by being properly equipped to do the best work. During cold weather you will have more or less trouble with your rollers and your ink, especially when running enameled stock. To avoid all delays and spoilage, purchase a supply of

Superior Reducing Compound

and use it as directed on the can. It works wonders. The Superior Reducer does not alter the color, but softens the ink and makes it more readily distributed. Is equally satisfactory for lithographic inks.

Put up in 1, 2 and 5 lb. tins. For sale by typefounders and dealers in printers' materials everywhere. Made by

SUPERIOR REDUCING COMPOUND CO.

J. C. OSWALD, Agent,
145 Nassau Street, New York.

212-214 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO.

Reliance Lever Paper Cutter

Clearly Outranks all Cutters of its Class.

In Strength, Accuracy and Thoroughness of Construction it has no equal.

... OVER ...

250 Reliance Cutters now in use and not ONE COMPLAINT nor call for REPAIRS, either on account of weakness or defective material or workmanship.

ALL PARTS Strictly Interchangeable.

THREE SIZES MADE.
23½, 25½ and 28½ Ins.

Every machine fully guaranteed to be as represented. Accept no other before making a comparison.

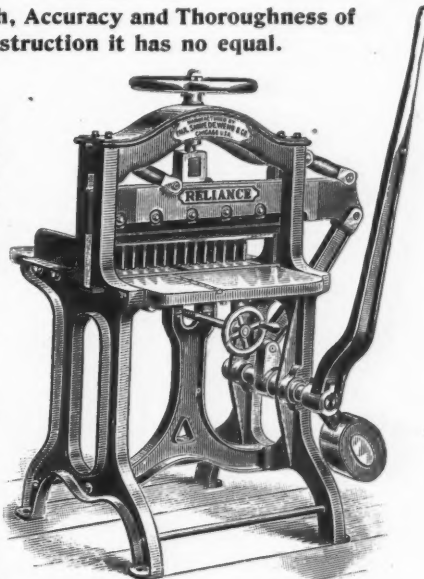


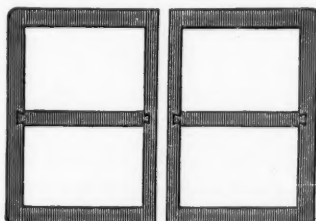
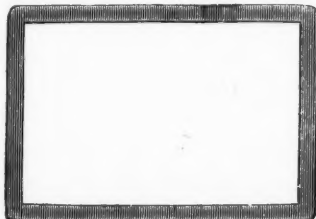
ILLUSTRATION OF 25½-INCH SIZE.

FOR SALE BY ALL TYPEFOUNDERS AND DEALERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

PAUL SHNIEDEWEND & CO.

195, 197, 199 S. Canal St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Wrought Iron Chases

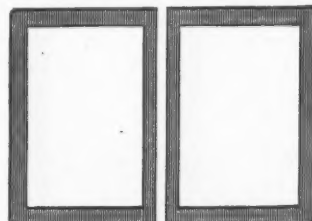
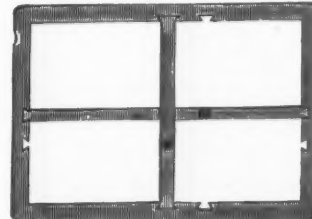
Welded by Electricity.

Accuracy, Strength and Finish Guaranteed.
Reduced price list and increased discounts.

F. WESEL MFG. CO.

Factory,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

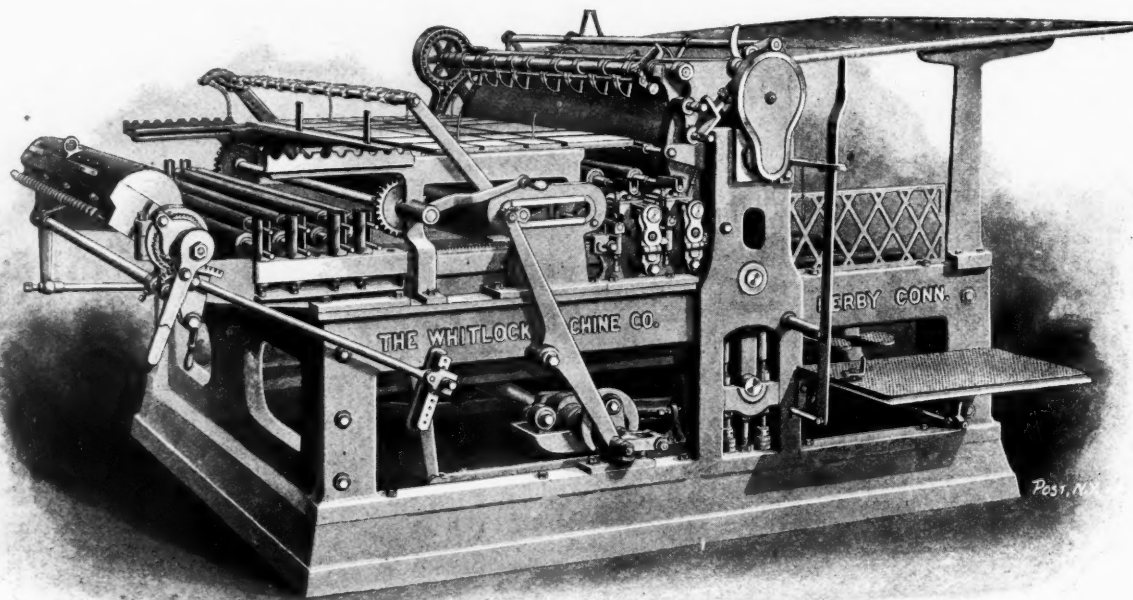
11 Spruce Street,
NEW YORK.



Do You Aspire to own the best printing machine? Certainly yes.
Not for the pride or pleasure of it, but because you know it is good business judgment.

Do You Believe in buying a press for anything less than its all-around usefulness and advantages? Certainly not.

Do You Know all about the Whitlock Two-Revolution Book Press? Have you seen its new delivery, its tipping fountain, and its other new features? If not, allow us to explain them and prove our claim of having the best Two-Revolution Press.



* Whitlock *

* Whitlock *

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

**The Whitlock
Machine Co.**



132 Times Building, New York.
10 Mason Building, Boston, Mass.
307½ Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Printers'

AN OLD ESTABLISHED
BUSINESS UNDER . . .
A NEW TITLE. . . .

UNDER THE SAME . . .
MANAGEMENT AS WHEN
FOUNDED IN 1880. . . .

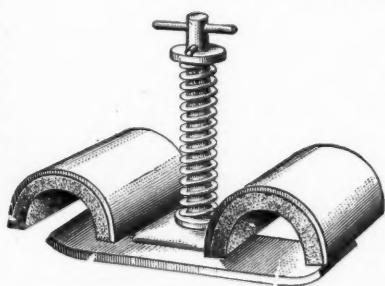
Rollers.

The same
goods
produced

which have given the old
firm its reputation for
making the best
Printers' Rollers of any
manufactory in the
United States....

324 & 326 PEARL STREET.
NEW YORK CITY.

Sole Agent in the United States
for the sale of the



Meier
Angle-Roller
Brake.



Send for a Circular.

Printers' Rollers,
Roller Composition,
Tablet Glue,
Electric Annihilator.



THE BINNER

ENGRAVING CO.

EXTENDS THE SEASON'S
GREETINGS
TO ALL AND ANNOUNCES
THAT IT WILL CONTINUE
TO CATER ONLY TO THOSE
DESIRING FIRST CLASS WORK



PLATES IN HALFTONE & WAX
RELIEF LINE AND WOOD

CHICAGO

195-207
SOUTH
CANAL
STREET

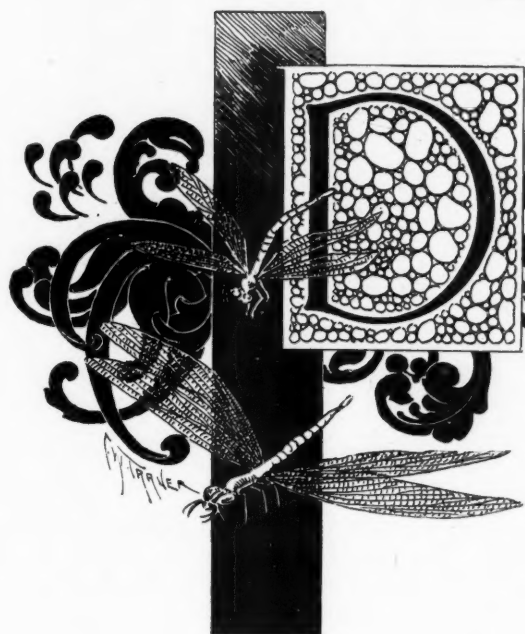


JANUARY
1896



ENLARGED EDITION MODERNIZED ADVERTISING—
sent on receipt of 10 cts. postage.
HAVE YOU ONE OF OUR STOCK CATALOGUES?

PHONE
HARRISON
676.

NOW THINK OF INK.



DURING THE YEAR 1896 you will be called upon to order more or less ink. No printing office or lithographing establishment can get along without this important article. The serious question that will confront you is "Where can I get the best for the least money?"

Before placing your contracts for 1896, look into the advantages of the reliable and trustworthy goods made by The Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.  This firm has been in business long enough to have that experience necessary to produce perfect inks, and has a reputation for doing this that few houses possess. There is no color—from black to the richest art shades and the most expensive colors—they cannot supply.  Their specimen books will be sent to all employing printers on request. Write for them.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI.

CHICAGO:
347 Dearborn Street.



HALF-TONE
PHOTO-ZINC
ETCHING-
MAP-WOOD
AND METAL
ENGRAVING.

PHONE
1700
MAIN.

**GEO.
& H.
BENEDICT
& CO**

DESIGNERS
ENGRAVERS
ELECTROTYPERS

175-177
SOUTH
CLARK ST.
CHICAGO









REASONABLE
RELIABLE
AND PROMPT

FACILITIES
AND
CAPACITY
UNEXCELLED.



IVAN



IF YOU ARE DISSATISFIED in any way with your Blank Books, have them made of the celebrated **Scotch Linen Ledger**, and you will adopt this brand permanently.     
PARSONS PAPER COMPANY,
     **HOLYOKE, MASS.**



Send for Samples



A RESPECTABLE PAPER AT A PROFIT

BY AID OF...

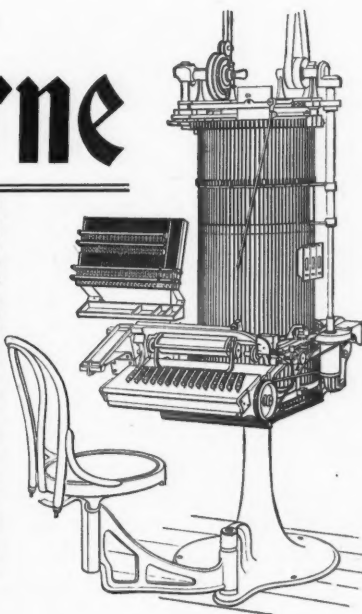
The Thorne

BILLINGS, MONT., Nov. 4, 1895.

THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE Co., Hartford, Conn. :

Gents,—This office installed one of your machines six months ago; and, after a thorough trial, find the Thorne to be even more than the manufacturers claim it to be in the way of producing results. The Gazette was the first office in the state to introduce your machine. The Thorne makes it possible for us to get out a respectable paper at a profit.

E. H. BECKER,
 Publisher Gazette.



Consider these facts.

Price...\$1,800. This price is several hundred dollars less than that of any other machine upon the market.

Capacity...5,000 to 9,000 ems per hour. Its daily, weekly and monthly average is greater than any other machine in use.

Economy...It is profitably employed where hand composition is only sixteen cents per thousand ems, as well as in fine metropolitan offices.

Typography...Absolute hand-set results are obtained. It is recognized as the Preserver of Fine Typography.

Simplicity...Its construction is the most simple. No machinist is required; no mass of mechanism; no gas or melting metal.

THE THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE CO.

NEW YORK—34 Park Row.

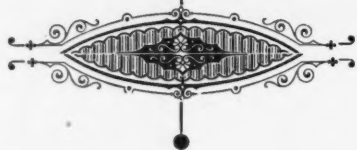


CHICAGO—139 Monroe Street.

WESTERN COATED PAPER & CARD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.



MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF



Coated and Enameled Papers,
Enameled Book Paper,
Blanks and Boards,
Label Paper, etc., etc.

Lithograph Paper,
Cover Paper,
Translucent Bristol,

PRINTERS' GOODS, SUCH AS ENAMELED BOOK AND COVER PAPERS,
WE ARE SELLING TO JOBBERS EXCLUSIVELY.



238-240 ADAMS ST.

CHICAGO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR....

LOFT-DRIED FLAT WRITINGS, EMBOSSED
BOARDS, FANCY PAPERS, RULED HEADINGS
ENVELOPES, WEDDING STOCK, ETC.

All of the above stock manufactured by our own mills. Capacity, 30 tons daily.
Sample Book of our complete line of Flats and Ruled Headings, with quotations, sent on
application. Small as well as large mail orders solicited.

W. O. TYLER, President.

F. P. TYLER, Sec. and Treas.

American PAPER Company,

50 and 52 Custom House Place,
CHICAGO.

Our Specialties are

COLUMBIA AND TACOMA BOND.
COLUMBIA AND TACOMA LINEN LEDGERS.
AMERICAN SUPERFINE FLATS.
WHITE AND CREAM LAID AND WOVE.
EXTRA FINE AND WINAMAC WHITE.
WOVE FLATS.
BOOK AND NEWS of all grades.

Have just issued new price lists for Cardboard and Envelopes and a
new revised list of job in Book, Print, Flats, Covers, etc. Please write
for them.

Bradner Smith & Company,
...Paper Makers...
Chicago.

WE HAVE SOME
EXTRA BARGAINS
.. IN ..

FLAT AND RULED PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
CARDBOARD, ETC.

Send for Samples and Bargain Catalogue.

We Manufacture...
Ledgers,
Superfines,
Fines,
Bonds,
Linen,
Colored Flats,
Bristols,
Ruled Stock,
Wedding Stock,
etc., etc.

LEATHERETTE

Is waterproof and imitates leather in
all grains and colors. For cut-flush
covers it has no equal. Send for sam-
ples to

A. W. POPE & CO.

General Agents,

45 HIGH ST.

..

BOSTON.

W. C. GILLET,
PRESIDENT.

A. T. HODGE,
VICE-PRES'T AND TREAS.

GEO. D. FORREST,
SECRETARY.



Chicago Paper Company

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS USED BY
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Telephone No. 251.



120-122 Franklin Street,
CHICAGO.

Agents for Parsons Paper Co's Celebrated Writings, Bonds, etc.

Special attention given to furnishing regular publications.

N. W. TAYLOR.

GEO. H. TAYLOR.

JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

Wholesale

PAPER

DEALERS...

207 & 209 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE
... OF THE FOLLOWING ...

Bond, Ledger, and all grades Flat Writing Papers,
Cardboards, Book and Cover Papers, etc.

Tileston & Hollingsworth's
Plate and other grades,

A SPECIALTY OF
PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.



Printers Attention!

You use
PLATED · COATED · and ENAMELED ·
PAPERS · very largely · · ·

You are troubled in finding a
BLACK INK that will work smoothly · · ·
Cover thoroughly and yet
NOT **PICK** the face off these delicately
faced papers · IS IT NOT SO ? · ·

Well, we can fix you out, if you are so troubled and
You need pay no fancy price for the **INK**.

Write to us · · · · · This Sheet a Sample · ·

THE **AULT** AND
WIBORG Co

CINCINNATI ·
NEW YORK ·
(CHICAGO ·

THE

Ault & Wiborg Inks

Sell on

THEIR Merits.

Letterpress,

Steelplate,

Copperplate and

Lithographers'

INKS

Unequaled

in Quality.

POSSESSING the Largest and Most Complete PRINTING INK WORKS in America, The Ault & Wiborg Company give the Most Careful Attention to the Requirements of the Trade, and their Superb Equipment enables them to best

FILL THE WANTS

of Ink Consumers in every department of the Graphic Arts.

Dry Colors, Varnishes, Oils,
and Dryers,

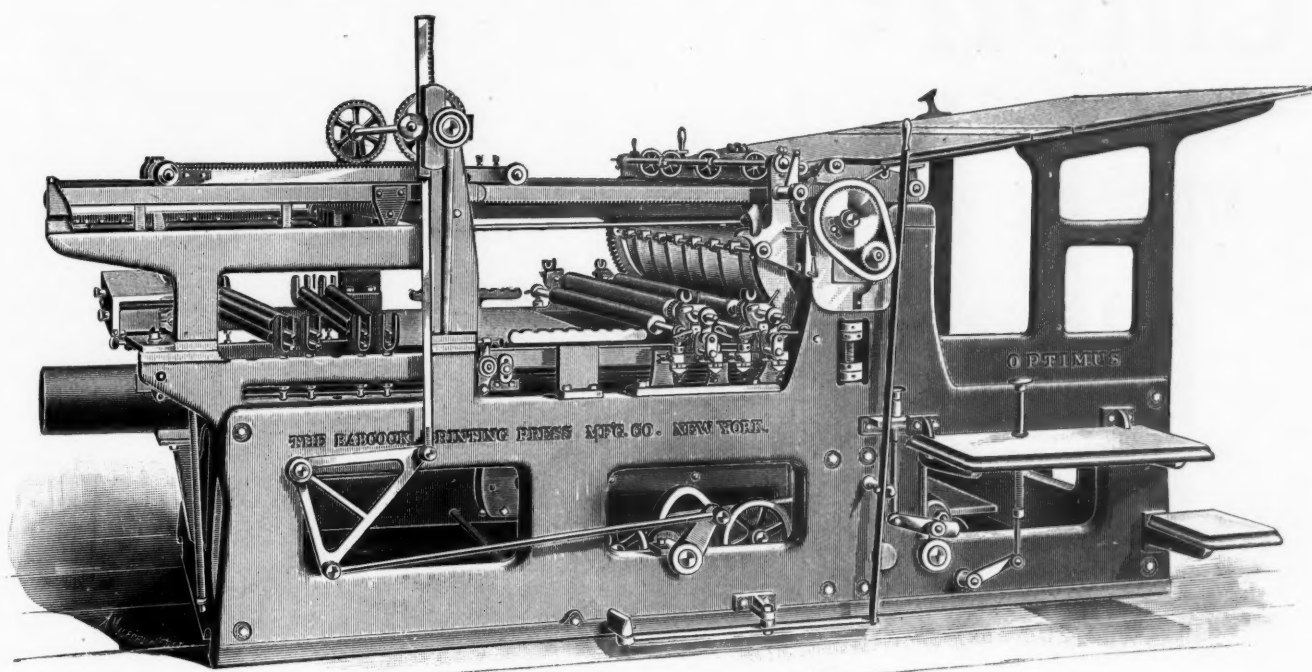
In every Grade and for every variety of work.

The Ault & Wiborg Co., CINCINNATI,
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO.

(SEE OTHER SIDE.)

The Babcock Optimus

New Series Two-Revolution Presses.



Front Delivery = = = Printed Side Up.

Built especially heavy for fine half-tone, catalogue, book and letterpress work.

Absolutely rigid impression and perfect register.

The only perfect front-delivery—printed side up—without fly, grippers, or adjustments of any nature, from smallest to largest sheet.

The BEST Two-Revolution Press built.

Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES, ETC., APPLY TO

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler

TYPEFOUNDERS

General Western Agents

CHICAGO.

FACTORY—NEW LONDON, CONN.

C. A. COLLORD, Manager, New York Office, 9-10 Tribune Building.

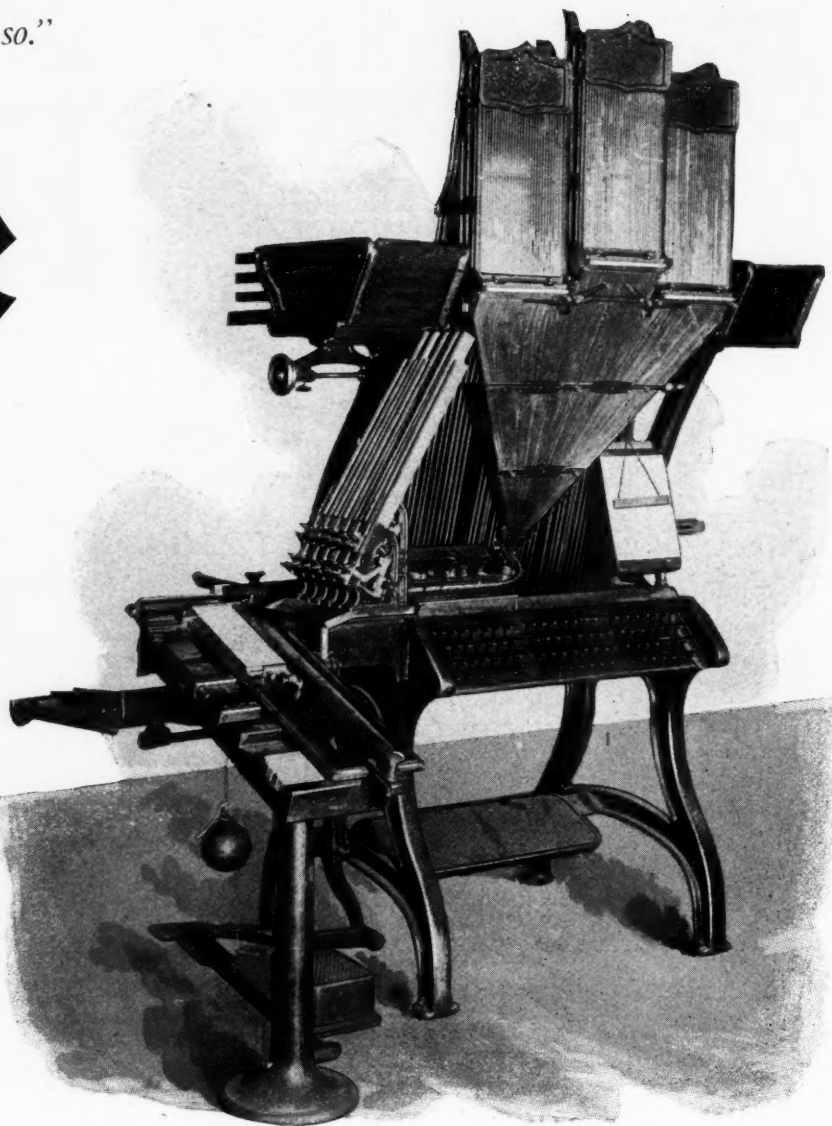
And their branches {
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City, Mo.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha, Neb.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

"If you see it in THE SUN, it's so."

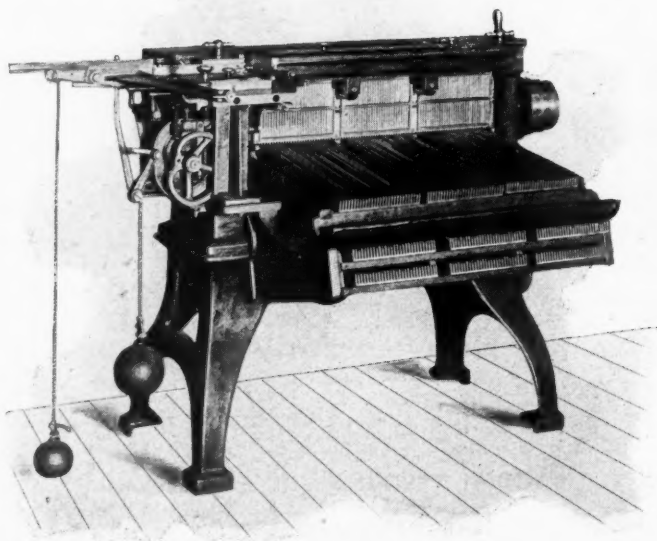
The Empire Type-Setting Machine Wins!



AFTER a thorough test of other machines, the New York Evening Sun selected the Empire as the best machine in the market. ♦ ♦ The trial machine has proven satisfactory and has been accepted. Four more machines have been ordered to be installed at once. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦



4,500 ems per hour OR NO SALE.



Empire Type-Setting Machine Co.

203 Broadway,
MAIL AND EXPRESS
BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

TRADE
“Bentrovato”
MARK

Dispels electricity from paper on the press. Apply a very little to tympan, “ZIP!!”—electricity is gone. You can't afford to be without it. Only genuine and reliable bears signature on label. Don't accept worthless substitutes.

All up-to-date dealers have it, or should have it.

Large (8-oz.) bottle, 50 Cents.

Bingham Bros. Co.

Sole Manufacturers,

... 49-51 Rose Street,
New York.

Also...

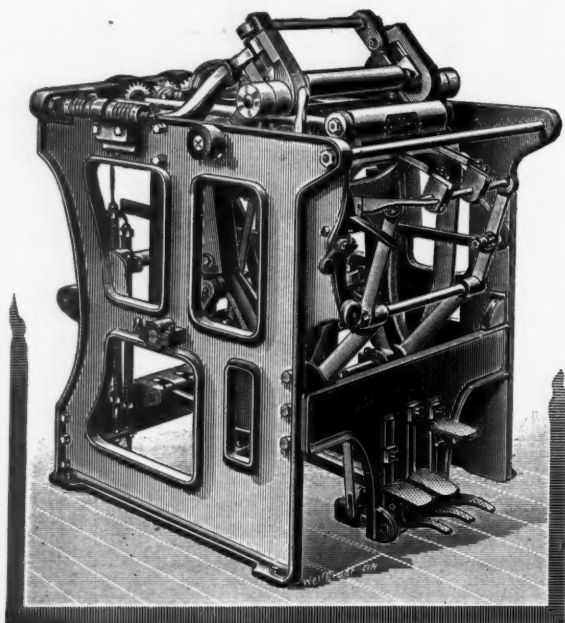
“Machine-cast” Printers' Rollers.

Composition.

Padding Glues.

5-lb. Cake PADDING GLUE, \$1.25. Try it, you will not regret it.

THE CRAWLEY Hand Rounding and Backing Machine.



THIS is a great and decided improvement over everything ever produced in the line of Hand Backing Machinery, both in simplicity and effectiveness of operation; and while this is a complete and most satisfactory Backing Machine, it also does Rounding perfectly, Rounding and Backing a book in one continuous operation. Either Rounding or Backing separately, or both Rounding and Backing can be done at will.

The work produced is elegant, the books being Rounded and Backed with great uniformity. The round, size of joints, and shape of back can be adjusted at will, one adjustment not interfering with the others, all being in handy reach of the operator. An operator with this machine well in hand will do much more and much better work than by the old process. The machine, occupying but little more room than an ordinary backing machine, saves much space in a bindery, as the rounding tables can be dispensed with, and it also saves one handling of each book. The

construction of the machine is on correct mechanical principles; its build compact and strong; material used, the best known to the trade, and workmanship of the highest order.



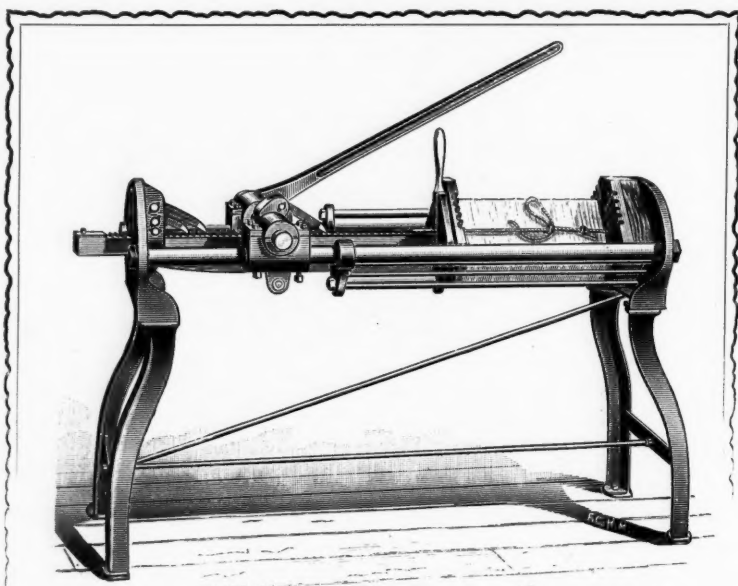
THE CRAWLEY BUNDLING PRESS.

For the Use of.....

**BOOKBINDERS,
PRINTERS,
LITHOGRAPHERS,
ETC.**

THE utility of the machine consists in enabling the binder to store his sheets in an even and compact condition, free of damage and waste (thereby greatly facilitating their future handling), and in its being easily removed from one place to another.

The sheets being placed in the trough, a pressure of 3,000 pounds can be easily attained by the action of the lever.



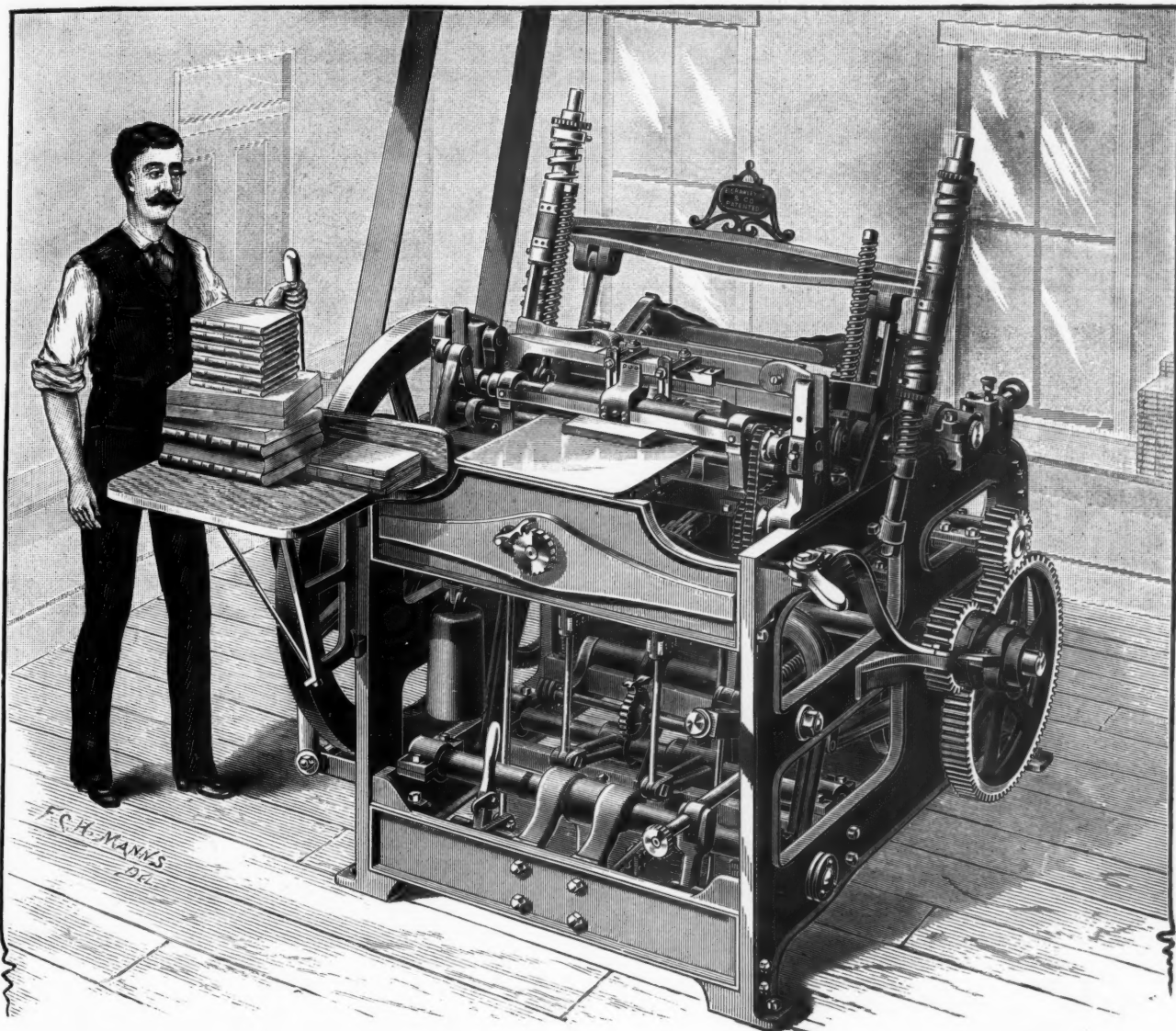
The above is an illustration of our Machine for Bundling or Tying Up Folded Sheets, etc. It is handy, useful and cheap.

E. CRAWLEY, SR., & CO.

330-332 Keturah Street,

NEWPORT, KY., U. S. A.

THE CRAWLEY POWER ROUNDING AND BACKING MACHINE.



THIS MACHINE rounds and backs books by one continuous action in a very uniform manner, and at a speed that is productive of great economy over the old way of doing such work. Economy of room in the bindery is also attained, as the machine occupies but half the space of the ordinary appliances for rounding and backing books; it is built with the utmost care, and constructed so as to avoid breakage by the obstruction of a misplaced book or other object while in operation; the power required is about that for an ordinary stamping press.

The machine is fed and operated with the utmost facility, and with but little muscular exertion by the operator, thus converting one of the most laborious processes of the bindery to one of the easiest. The books are returned to the operator to be removed; this avoids the dumping of the books, and gives an opportunity of examining each one as it comes from the machine; it is run at two speeds; the faster will turn out seven hundred (700) books per hour or 7,000 per day; this amount of work is being done by some machines now in use. The amount of round and the size and evenness of joints, are perfectly under the control of the operator. This machine makes excellent and uniform work, it puts no "starts" in the round, and the back is turned both ways very evenly without mashing the middle or straining the sewing, thus producing a book that opens up freely and will wear well. Many of these machines are now in daily use, and are giving universal satisfaction.

"THE MACHINE HAS COME TO STAY."

...



NO AGENTS.

ADDRESS **E. CRAWLEY, SR., & CO.**

NEWPORT, KY., U. S. A.

The Paper Mills' Company,

Careful Attention

devoted to Mill Orders for Special Sizes or Qualities.

Long Distance Telephone:
Main Express 84.

Lowest Market Prices

on News Papers, Book Papers, Writing Papers, and all kinds of Paper and Envelopes for mill shipment.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN


Paper

and Authorized Agents for
Leading Manufacturers.

1535-1536 Marquette Building,
CHICAGO.

...Correspondence Solicited.

THE MODERN HIGH ART
ILLUSTRATORS OF
AMERICA.



ALL
PROCESSES.

CUTS FOR CATALOGUES,
BOOKS, SOUVENIRS,
NEWSPAPERS, ★
LETTER HEADS, ETC.

Grand Rapids
Engraving Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, CHICAGO & CINCINNATI.

Our
1896
Style.



Are we
going to sell
you one?

We think we can if you
will look at the

Prouty
press....

in a practical way.
There is no need of
us telling you that
it will do this and
do that, and is better than others. All we ask is a
chance. Send for one of our new catalogues, which
has our little story about it.

Steel and Brass Type,

sizes from 4 to 20 line pica, for bookbinders and
printing on wood, burlap, leather, bags, etc.

GEORGE W. PROUTY CO.

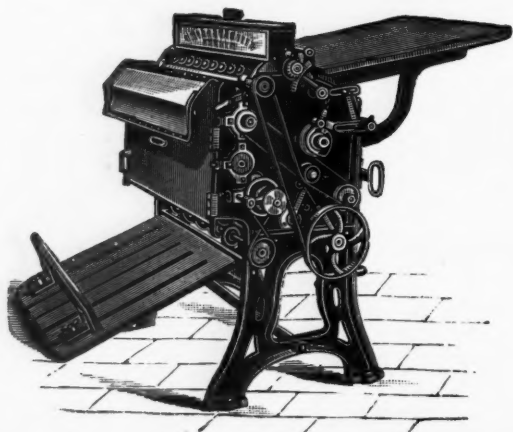
Manufacturers,

102 High Street, corner Congress,

Send for list of

Secondhand Presses, etc.

BOSTON, MASS.



THE EMMERICH

—IMPROVED—

Bronzing and Dusting Machine.

SIZES:

12x20, 14x25, 16x30, 25x40, 28x44, 34x50, 36x54.

Write for Prices and Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,

OVER 800 IN USE.

191 & 193 Worth Street, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL MACHINES for PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS and CARDS.

—EMBOSSING MACHINES—

My Services Free to You!



I buy for Lithographic and Printing Houses throughout the entire world—Paper, Cardboard, Envelopes and Supplies of all kinds; Machinery, Presses, Cutters, Type, Lithographic Stones, Inks, Bronzes, etc. I do not represent any manufacturer. All manufacturers want my orders, which are placed at the lowest possible price. Do you want to buy a well-equipped printing plant or secondhand press?

**My Services are Free
to You.**

W. D. ROMAINE,

BUYER of Paper and Supplies,

World Building, New York.



A Falling off

in your business will not occur if you make it lean your way. Do the kind of printing that people cannot do without and you will have all you can do without having to look for it. You will need the newest type faces and ornaments with which to do it, of course, but you needn't worry about that, for we keep them always in stock. Drop us a line. We sell the "American" Cylinder Press.



The Manhattan Type Foundry,

54 Frankfort Street, NEW YORK.

OUR...

Monadnock Mills

is an Extra Superfine Flat Writing Paper. It is an elegant white wove paper, suitable for the finest grades of office stationery. It is unexcelled for beauty of finish and writing qualities.



OUR...

M. B. P. Co's Ledger

runs uniform in color, is strong and double sized, and will write and erase as well as any first-class ledger made. It never fails to give satisfaction.

Moser-Burgess Paper Co.

237-239 Monroe St., Chicago.

FOUNDED 1869. OLDEST IN THE WEST.

The Buckie Printers' Roller Co.

Trial Orders Solicited.

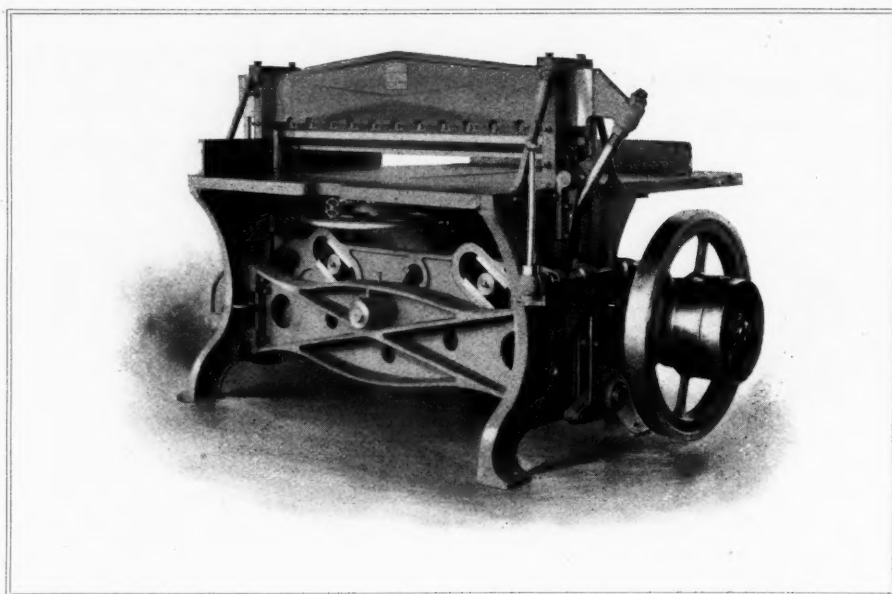
Satisfaction Guaranteed.



Telephone, Harrison 435.

Address: 421 and 423 Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Its Voice is Not Heard— Nevertheless it Talks.



Ten hours a day the year around **The Holyoke** reminds you that "Speed is Power."

It practices its preaching and cuts enormous quantities of the toughest materials, its powerful self-clamp holding them absolutely without slip.

The quick rotary movement of the simple, massive working parts is largely responsible for this, just as the rawhide driving pinion for the absolute silence.

Its users are finding that it creates margins never looked for in a cutter.

Sizes to cut and square—34, 38, 44, 48, 54 and 64 inches.

May we send you full particulars?

THE SEYBOLD MACHINE CO.

MAKERS OF MACHINERY

.... FOR

Bookbinders, Printers, Lithographers, Paper Box Makers, Paper Mills, Paper Houses, etc.

DAYTON, OHIO,
53-55 Louie Street.

NEW YORK CITY,
44 Centre Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.,
371-373 Dearborn St.



WALPOLE INK * POWDERS.

FOR RULING, BLANK BOOK MAKERS, BINDERS,
WRITING, STAMPING, AND GENERAL USE.

THESE Colors are the strongest and most brilliant in the market, being carefully prepared by a skilled chemist, on correct chemical principles. They are warranted to be reliable, and care is taken, by personal supervision, to secure uniformity and equal excellence. They dissolve freely in water and produce deep, rich shades at reasonable cost. The Ink made from these Powders flows evenly and pleasantly from the pen and remains unchanged without moulding or thickening. It does not gum or corrode pens like all other Inks and is unaffected by freezing. It is without sediment and retains its fluidity until the **last drop** is used. For **stylographic** or **fountain pen** use it is unequalled. Of the many colors we keep in stock we mention a few of the most desirable shades:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| No. 1. BLACK. | This color is of recent discovery and is the deepest jet black color in the market. |
| No. 2. VIOLET. | This color is also a new product and possesses the advantage over all other Violets of greater coloring power, of extreme solubility in water, and of having no tendency to produce a bronze scum on the surface of the liquor. |
| No. 3. CRIMSON. | This color is remarkable for its brilliancy and tinctorial strength. It produces a beautiful brilliant scarlet ink, more brilliant than the best English Carmine. |
| No. 4. PINK. | This color is remarkable for its purity and brilliancy. It is especially prepared for ruling and counting-house work. |
| No. 5. RED. | This is a pure Eosine Red, very popular. |
| No. 6. BROWN. | This color is a PURE unadulterated Brown, very permanent. |
| No. 7. INDIGOTINE. | This is the pure coloring matter of Indigo. |
| No. 8. BLUE. | This color is a pure direct shade of organic origin. |
| No. 9. BLUE. | This color is prepared only by ourselves, and is attracting deserved attention. |
| No. 10. CARMINE. | This color is made from selected Refined Bengal Indigo. |
| No. 11. GREEN. | This color is unequalled for brilliancy and strength. It produces a beautiful green. |
| No. 12. YELLOW. | This color is pure, brilliant, and quite permanent. |
| No. 13. ORANGE. | This color is fast to light and deserves the attention of rulers. |

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

WRITING INK. Dissolve the color in boiling water to shade required.

RULING INK. Dissolve the color in hot water to shade required.

STAMPING INK. Dissolve the color in one-half glycerine and one-half water to shade required.

Full directions for each color given on bottle.

For the convenience of the trade and consumers, packages containing one and two dozen bottles of assorted colors will be put up to suit their wants. Sample bottles sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents each.

Price, \$2.00 per dozen, or if sent by mail \$2.35 per dozen. Larger quantities can be furnished in 1, 5, 10, and 25-lb. tins. Prices for larger quantities furnished upon application.

ORDERS. We will accept stamps for any amount up to \$1.00, above this amount send Post-office Money Order or Check. Parties preferring can have their orders filled C. O. D. We do this business strictly for cash, and unless parties ordering have a rating in Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, we cannot open an account, and in no event can we open an account for less than \$10.00.

When ordering the Ink, be sure to designate the color desired by the number.

Business Founded
1870.

WALPOLE CHEMICAL
COMPANY.

WALPOLE,
MASS.

WALPOLE * INK * POWDERS.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR DIRECTIONS.

Bruce's

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

New-York Type Foundry

13 Chambers Street.

The "Old Reliable" still in the field.

Unrivalled metal and material finished in the best manner known to the trade. Up-to-date in every respect.

An overstock of \$100,000 worth of type

all of our well known quality, will be sold to newspaper publishers, book and job printers and other type buyers for a reasonable time, in lots to suit, at extraordinarily low prices for actual cash.

No special bargains,

but a bargain in everything.

Send along your lists for estimate before the best has been culled out, as this stock will not again be duplicated to be sold at similar prices.

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co.

Many Men of Many Minds

are agreed on this one thing, that while the folding Machines which have been on the market in past years have many good points, they also have many very bad ones.

Our New Folder

embraces the good features of the old machines and provides new ones in place of those found wanting. Write to us about it.

J. H. STONEMETZ & Co.

25 Park Row, NEW YORK.

WE MAKE

WOOD TYPE

CASES, DRY RACKS,
STANDS, IMPOSING TABLES,
CABINETS, LETTER BOARDS,
GALLEYS, PROOF-PRESSES,
FURNITURE, STEEL BEARERS,
PATENT STEEL FURNITURE.

We have but one standard--**the best.**

We sell everything a printer uses, except paper.

Morgans & Wilcox Co.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

There are Printing Inks and Printing Inks.
But when you get through experimenting,
come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable
goods of **Geo. Mather's Sons**, 29 Rose
St., New York.

Remember, during the "Old Style Era," we
are headquarters for Deckle-
edge Book and Cover Papers, as well as

Cover, Book,
Document Manila,
Rope Manila

Papers

AND

Parker's "Treasury," "Commercial" and "Capital"
BLOTTING.

Illinois Paper Co.

181 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

HEBER WELLS,

Successor to Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.,

157-159 William St., NEW YORK,

Printers'
Materials

OF HIGH
GRADE.

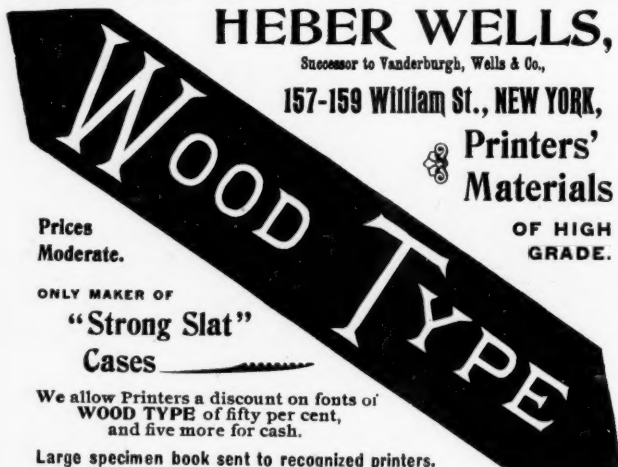
Prices
Moderate.

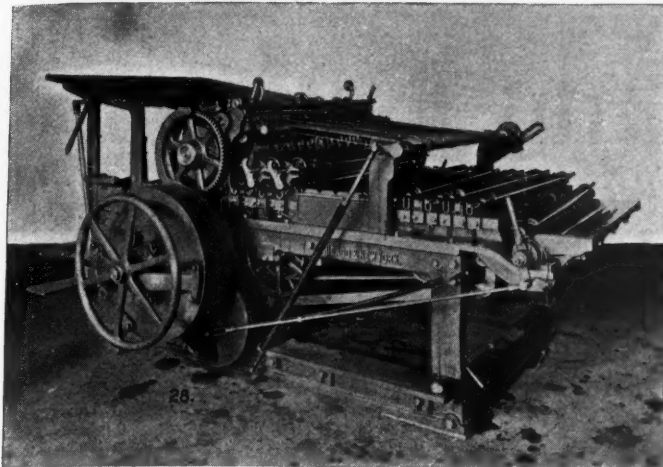
ONLY MAKER OF

"Strong Slat"
Cases

We allow Printers a discount on fonts of
WOOD TYPE of fifty per cent,
and five more for cash.

Large specimen book sent to recognized printers.





Electric Motors directly connected to Printing Presses.

No belts, No dirt,
No gears, No noise,
More efficient than
shafting or belting,

Attached to any press,
Easy to regulate,
Practically noiseless,
Not at all in the way.

The Card Electric Motor & Dynamo Co.

CINCINNATI.

OFFICE: 1032 Broadway.

FACTORY: 401-417 Hunt St.

Linden Loft Dried Papers

Are
the
Best!

BONDS, LINENS,
LEDGERS,
FLATS, BRISTOLS, MAPS,
RULED GOODS.



Specialties of all kinds made to order.



Linden
Paper Company,

Holyoke, Mass.

Keith Paper Company

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE
OF
WATERMARKS.



SEND
FOR
SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger papers.

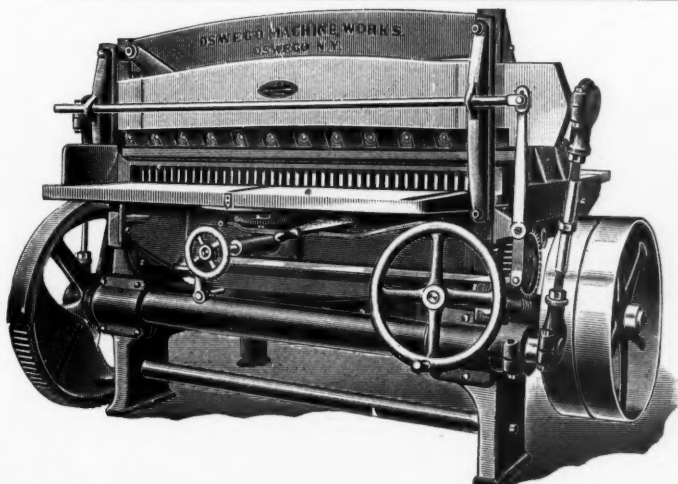


RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in usual sizes.



WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanliness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.



NEW STYLE

Brown & Carver Paper Cutter

With Power Back Gauge Movement.

OSWEGO MACHINE WORKS,
OSWEGO, N. Y.

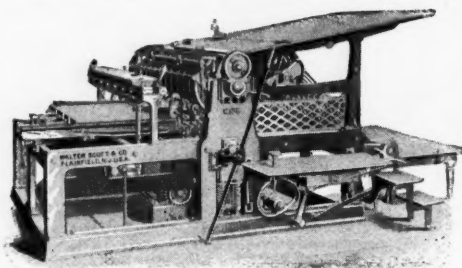
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. . . .

Scott Printing Presses

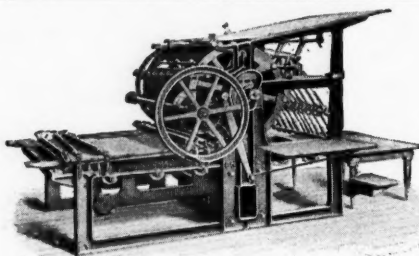
"If not superior to all others, are certainly inferior to none."

Begin the New Year Right

by putting in a good press if you don't do anything else. Get one that will last not only this year but a great many years to come.



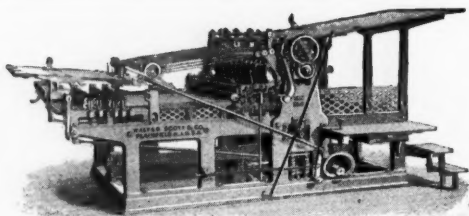
Class G.—Extra strong and fast Newspaper Press.



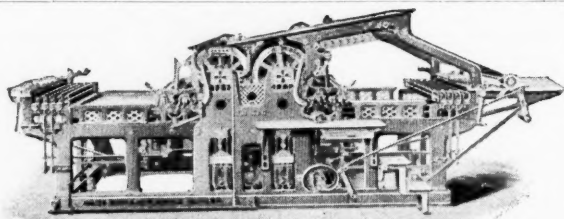
Class CH.—News Press.

If it is a Question of Profit

with you, you will need a Scott Press. Most printers are in the business to make money, and when they do you will usually find them using our presses.



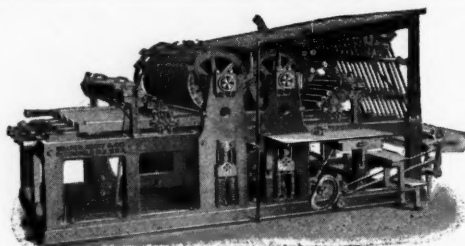
Class HN.—Four-Roller Press for fine cut work.



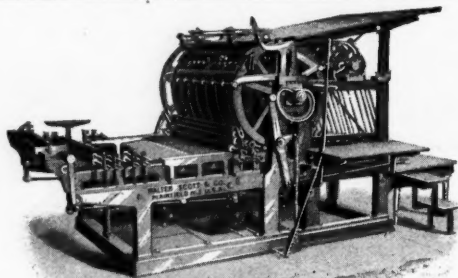
Class LT.—Perfecting Four-Roller Book Press.

These are not all the Presses

we make—indeed, they are but a small part of the whole. No matter what kind you may have in mind, we can furnish it to you, and at the right price.



Class K.—Perfecting Two-Roller Book Press.



Class ET.—Book and Job Press.

Our Illustrated Catalogue giving full description of these presses will be sent on request.

Walter Scott & Co.

Manufacturers of
Printing Machinery,

Plainfield, N. J.

Times Building,
NEW YORK.

Monadnock Block,
CHICAGO.

BLOMGREN
BROS.
& CO.
Half Tone
Wood and Zinc **ENGRAVERS.**
ELECTROTYPERS



175 Monroe St - Phone 548
CHICAGO.

The Perfect Perforator

SIMPLE,
DURABLE,
ECONOMICAL.

has solved the difficulty of perforating anything requiring a stub without cutting the rollers or handling the paper the second time. It perforates while printing. The perforation is neat and clean. Does not interfere with a clear impression. Perforates any width, at the exact place desired, and is a successful substitute for the old-fashioned, dirty and generally unsatisfactory perforating rule locked up with the form. Perforator knife made in sections and fitted in a slideway. Easily adjusted. Saves time, labor and rollers.

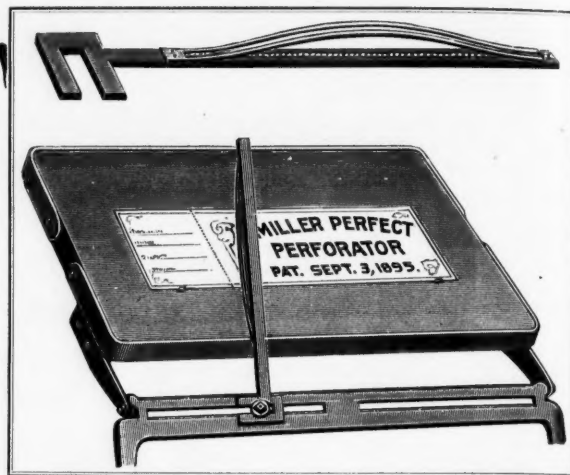
Read these Testimonials....

From the Marion Center (Pa.) Independent, Nov. 9, 1895.

"We secured one of these machines last week for use on our large Gordon jobber to perforate the ballots for the general election, and found it to be a most decided success and a valuable addition to the printing office. It fastens onto the gripper bar and acts in unison with the grippers; in fact we used it in place of one of these. The rollers not touching the perforator, saves them from being cut to pieces as by the old rule, and it makes a clean, neat job on the sheet. The perforating is perfect, and, being simple and inexpensive, is just the thing to fill a long-felt want in every office. * * * No printer will be without one of these machines when he learns of its great worth. It will work equally as well on a small job as it did on our full-chase form."

From the Punxsutawney (Pa.) News, Sept. 25, 1895.

"* * * The other day we did some work with it and had no occasion to use the grippers at all, the perforator perforating the card and keeping the card from following the form at the same time. * * * The oftener we use it the better pleased we are with it."



Made of Steel
to fit any Job Press.

PRICES:

Eighth Medium,	-	-	\$4.00
Quarter	"	-	5.00
Half	"	-	6.00

(Postage prepaid).

This includes full set knives, section blanks and bolt for attaching to press. When ordering give name and size of job press. Money refunded if satisfaction is not given.

Manufactured by

The Perfect Perforator Co.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

We didn't Fish for this.

"We thank you for your promptness in repairing our numbering machine. We have used them a great deal during the three years we have had them, and this occasion is the first time they have needed repairs of any kind. They have paid for themselves ten times over their cost, not considering the great saving in time, the annoyance and delay where we were compelled to have our numbering done outside our premises.

"Kelly & Wefer,
"NEW YORK CITY."

This ought to have some weight in influencing you to perfect your printing facilities by adding the "Wetter" to your equipment.

Joseph Wetter & Co.

20 & 22 Morton St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Once again FILLING ORDERS.

For a short time we have been entirely out of two sizes of the

Improved Brower Quoin,

but we believe that from now on we shall surely be able to keep up with all demands upon us; so send in your orders, please. Large size, only \$1.75; medium size, only \$1.50, and small size only \$1.40. Steel keys, 50 cents each.

Every printer who has any other standard quoin should write for our circular, in which we tell how he may substitute the "Improved Brower" at nominal expense.

Those who know say that the Brower Quoin Lock is way ahead the best thing of its kind ever brought out. Have you seen the circular we issue describing it? Don't let your neighbor get ahead of you in this. It is no trouble now to have absolute register in color work.

We also make many other articles needed by printers. Our goods are all high grade, and our prices unprecedentedly low.

Union Quoin Company,

358 Dearborn Street, - - CHICAGO, ILL.

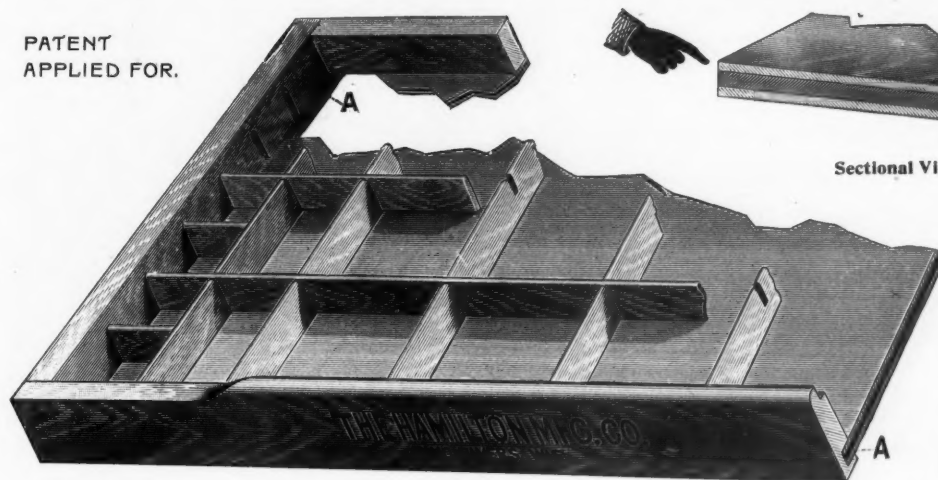
Hamilton's "New Departure" Case



CASE MAKING has attained such perfection that there has seemed to be little chance for improvement aside from the bottom. Heretofore the best bottoms obtainable have had a tendency to *crack from swelling or shrinking*. We offer here a bottom which **CANNOT CRACK, CANNOT SHRINK, CANNOT SWELL**, because the **GRAIN IS CROSSED**. There is no more probability of this bottom cracking than there is of a board cracking crosswise of the grain.

The Grain is Crossed...

PATENT
APPLIED FOR.



Sectional View Showing 3-ply Bottom and Grooves in Side Rails and Bottom. "A A."

Sectional View of Bottom—(full size).

THE only case fitted with a solid bottom.

THE only case on which the bottom cannot crack, shrink or swell.

THE only case which slides on side rails and not on bottom.

THE only case from which the bottom cannot be torn off, because it is rabbeted into the side rails and front.

THE only substantial improvement in case-making in modern times.

THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.



Two Rivers, Wis.

Sole Manufacturers of the "THE NEW DEPARTURE CASE."

Wood Type and Printers' Furniture

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Our goods are handled and carried in stock by every first-class dealer in Printers' Supplies in America. Ask for them.

Get the Best.



Send to us or to your dealer for our catalogues. They cost you nothing.



Rear View of Case Showing Bottom in Place. "B B."

BE YE WISE

and don't buy type cast on the old or bastard bodies (which you will never be able to sort up) when you can get the Celebrated

SUPERIOR and ANTI-TRUST COPPER-MIXED

the most durable and highly finished type manufactured, in all the standard and latest faces, all on the point system, at low prices, for which you will always be able to obtain sorts. Buy only the best. No connection with combines or trusts.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER

183 to 187 Monroe Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

BRANCHES: { GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, KANSAS CITY, MO.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA, NEB.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

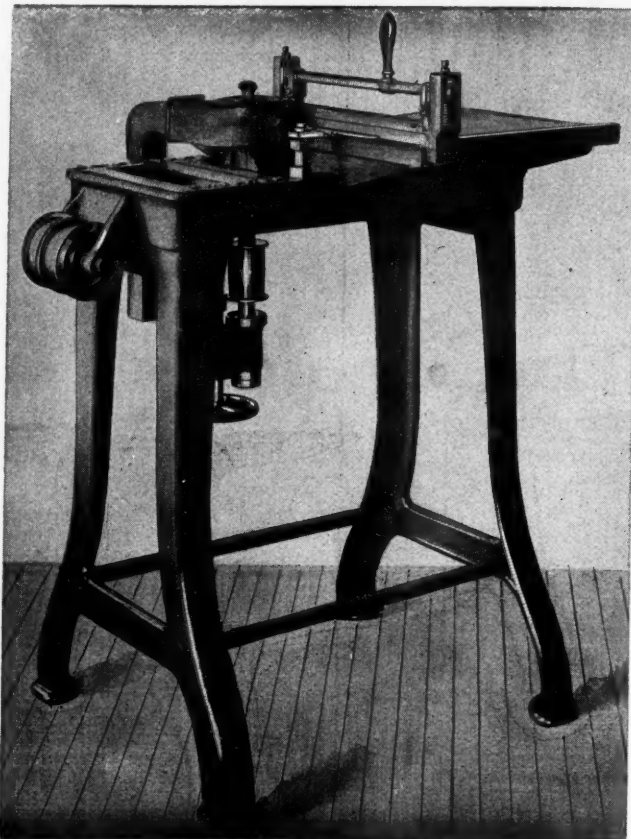
PHONE MAIN 3488

GARDEN CITY
ELECTROTYPING
AND ENGRAVING CO.
HALF-TONE
ZINC AND WOOD
ENGRAVERS
ELECTROTYPERS.

HIGH-GRADE
WORK
SEND FOR SAMPLES
AND ESTIMATE

167 ADAMS ST.
CHICAGO.

HALF-TONE RABBETING MACHINE. THIS MACHINE IS OUR LATEST.



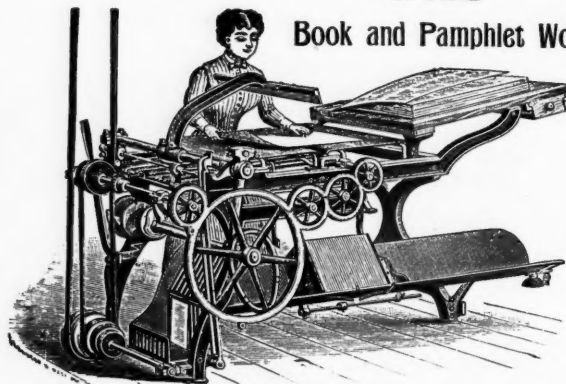
Send for Catalogue and Prices.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO., Canal and Jackson Sts., CHICAGO.

Paper Folding Machines

FOR FINE

Book and Pamphlet Work.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

Chambers Brothers Co.

Fifty-second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

E. C. FULLER & CO., Sole Agents,

28 Reade Street, - NEW YORK.
345 Dearborn Street, - CHICAGO.



Plate by Grand Rapids Eng. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRETCHEN.

Photo by Heath.

FRONTISPIECE,
THE INLAND PRINTER,
JANUARY, 1898.